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The March of the Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

U. S. May Mobilize Industry

Moscow, Yes! London, No!

China Feels Menace of Reds

Britain Is Cool on Revision

Germany Says Hope Is Shaken

Iowa Takes Note of Its Trucks

WASHINGTON sees President Roosevelt considering a scheme for mobilizing private industry under the Government for control and expansion of production. Details are yet to be worked out, but the Executive is believed to be all but committed to a program more sweeping and socialistic than anything heretofore attempted in times of peace. Shorter hours and minimum wages are invoved, but the actual purpose is to push the wheels of industry into operation on a large scale once more. This mobilization of industry would link up closely with the huge plan of public works. As more and more workers go back to the pay rolls coördinated factories would be turning out the scheduled articles their new purchasing power could absorb. Industry, beginning to earn, would be assisting itself to thrive. The President has helped the banks, the farms and commerce—Now he would do something as important for the business field.

¶ Moscow makes plain that it will endeavor to prove through confessions that British engineers serving their own Government were spying and trying to destroy power and munition plants. Engineer MacDonald repudiates his damaging opening confession, but is pushed back into his admissions by the prosecutor. Sir John Simon tells the House of Commons the six engineers on trial have never had any connection with the British Intelligence Service, have never furnished it any information nor received any money from it. Britain prepares to strike back—The King signs the measure allowing an embargo on all Russian goods.

¶ China believes the Communists offer a serious threat to the Nanking Government. The Red army is credited with having slain 20,000 government troops and captured important stores of munitions. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is again commanding the government forces, but his German military advisers seriously disagree with his tactics. He surrounds the Reds in a vast circle and they thrust forward and wipe out the thin lines. Then General Chiang quickly concentrates his forces at that point, and the enemy marches away in the undefended opposite direction. China realizes its danger—Generous Japan may want to come south and save it from the Reds.

¶ Britain's Parliament hears Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, discuss the proposed Mussolini four-power pact. Revision of peace treaties he holds necessary to world peace, but says the four-power plan does not at present embrace agreements for revising any specific frontiers. What he sees Britain doing is coöperating in setting up the suitable machinery for revision. There is no thought, he adds, of the large powers imposing their will on the smaller ones. Winston Churchill declares that Germany now has ruthless dictatorship, militarism, and persecution of Jews—He says disarmament can come only in moderation.

¶ Germany's hope of early treaty revision through the Mussolini pact is shaken by Britain's attitude. Berlin sees British hesitancy on revision as the beginning of a new policy under which England would be ranged on the side of France, rather than strengthening Anglo-German friendship. It feels that Sir John Simon's speech, following one Vice-Chancellor von Papen made in Rome, registers sweeping opposition to Germany's aims. Germany sees distrust where Hitler and his followers hoped for confidence. If treaty revision halts, arms reduction halts too—Arms reducing seems to halt more quickly and more often than anything else in Europe.

¶ Czechoslovakia is concerned over Germany's apparent military strength. The Prague newspaper Libove Noviny estimates that 770,000 Germans are today trained for war and that Germany has learned how to convert its commercial airplanes for competent military use. The soldier estimate is arrived at as follows: The Reichswehr, 100,000 men; the navy, 15,000; regular police, 120,000; auxiliary police, 45,000; Nazi troopers, 430,000; Stalheim, 60,000—But the Czech view is, of course, through apprehensive eyes.

¶ Iowa shows what the motortruck means to business in a farming state. The 71,370 trucks in operation cost their owners, exclusive of drivers' wages and expenses, $45,880,000 a year. Farm-owned trucks are used about one-half as much as all other trucks. Robley Winfrey, research worker in Iowa State College, finds it costs 6 cents a mile to operate a half-ton truck, 26 cents to keep a five-ton truck in motion. These trucks have undoubtedly lifted many a load of freight away from the railroads—But they have also lifted loads off the farmers' backs and off their troubled minds.

Jobless Mill Hand Turns Playwright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Holmfirth, Yorkshire, Eng.

EXPERIENCES that befell him while out of work have been dramatised by a local millhand, Mr. George Taylor. The thoughts of an unemployed man are depicted in his play, which is entitled "The Postman's Knock." It is to be presented for the first time by Holmfirth amateur players

Educational Need Of Poor Gives Task For Social Service

School Courses Held Aid to Youth in Time of Great Stress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Experiments in community neighborliness are going on in nearly every town, no matter what its size, as the result of the last four years of effort to meet economic conditions, according to the National Social Work Council.

Reports have reached the headquarters of the council here of schooling projects in 35 states. Pennsylvania is teaching 20 subjects, including truck gardening and garment making. Farming classes are offered in a number of states and Montana and Nevada are even teaching the use of the gold-pan.

New York City has the largest program of schooling for those otherwise not employed, 100 educational centers being in charge of 255 teachers and boasting an enrollment of 10,000. The teachers are paid $15 a week for 22 hours of work and their classes are learning all kinds of things from art to agriculture and from commercial topics to home making.

Hull House in Chicago has established a "youth institute," furnishing a meeting place for young people where they may be helped to cope with changing conditions. Fifteen settlements and community centers send specially chosen representatives to the institute, which meets on Tuesdays of each week. First there is singing, then the leader talks in simple language on subjects calculated to help young people in a period of adjustment, a light luncheon is served, more singing, and the circulation of a library, games, and further discussion until 5 o'clock and closing hour comes.

When the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia undertook giving financial assistance to people in this field, a trained case worker from the Family Society spent a day each week interviewing. About 200 men were seen on each of these days but the number decreased to such an extent that half a day a week became sufficient for appointments, proving the value of a trained person on the job so that the club decided to employ a case worker of its own.

Toledo has solved the problem of what people are to do with their enforced leisure by opening a recreation center in an abandoned building loaned to the University of Toledo. The repairs necessary to convert it into a desirable recreational center were made with contributed materials by men on work relief.

The university planned a program including games, handicraft, woodcraft, model airplane building, gymnasium, citizenship training, lectures, social activities, group singing, study groups, and education classes. The public library has installed a branch with reading room. The personnel to carry on the project has been loaned or volunteered and about 1400 persons each week make use of the center.

Money Lenders Held In Chicago Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—A group of eight so-called "salary buyers" and other allegedly illegal money lenders who are said to have kept many wage-earners in their debt for years at a time, are going to have to defend themselves in court as a result of the war being made on them by the new state's attorney of Cook County, Mr. Thomas J. Courtney. Meanwhile, their places of business are closed.

The Chicago Better Business Bureau, in its weekly news bulletin, characterizes the campaign as a great boon to the wage earner, and says the illegal loan practice has been a serious menace for years.

Without any warning, the state's attorney's assistants recently raided eight loan offices in widely separated sections of the city, and due to the careful preparations for simultaneous visits, there was no time for one office to tip off the others. Fifteen men and two women were taken into custody and the records of the transactions seized.

I. C. C. Denies Hearing In New York Harbor Case

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday denied an application of the City of New York and six business organizations in that city for further hearing in the so-called New York harbor lighterage case.

The grounds on which the New York interests sought to reopen the case were: That the British Empire Trade Agreement had worked to the detriment of New York harbor as an export point for grain, and that adverse business conditions made it unwise at this time to upset the freight rate structure in New York harbor.

Railroads and Trucks Learn That to Pull on Same Tether Means Profits and Progress

Gradually They Have Come to See That Each Can Make Good Use of the Facilities of the Other and the Consumer Be Better Served

All Aboard, America—*Eleventh of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Biblical advice to "agree with thine adversary quickly" is being urged from many sides upon the participants in the contest between the motortruck and the railroad. And while the agreement is not exactly quick, it is progressing. It has reached the point where each side is experimenting extensively with the use of the facilities of the other.

There is much railroading being done by motortruck and much motortrucking being done by railroads in America today. Steam railway lines are trying out the use of motortrucks in several ways at the beginning and the end of the rail haul. Truckmen are venturing to accept a bargain with the railroad for the longer, less profitable part of the run, and contenting themselves with the pick-up and delivery.

Shippers and regulator authorities are looking upon these combination methods with a hope that the result will be the much talked-of coördination of motor and rail freight service.

When a family moves from one city to another, its transportation problem is to transfer its household goods not merely from freight station to freight station but from the house in which it has been living to the one in which it is going to live.

When a small manufacturer sells an order of goods the railroad may carry it 99-100ths of the distance so far as miles are concerned and yet the transfers at the two ends of the lines may be half the distance in terms of cost and time. The motortruck has emphasized that what the shipper wants is transportation from door-to-door, because this is what it is peculiarly qualified to give.

Hence the talk which began a few years ago of door-to-door service by the railroads. Such service now is being given in many sections of the United States. The fact is that store-door delivery was given in Washington and Baltimore before the automobile was invented, but was discontinued because of local controversies. Pick-up and delivery service has been given by English and Canadian rail-

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Missouri Retains Law Supporting Dry Amendment

Shelves Repeal Bill Despite Efforts of Wets to Win Reconsideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 14—The Missouri law supporting the Eighteenth Amendment stands. The last assault upon it in this session of the Legislature has failed and there can be no further attempt for the present to effect repeal.

This signal victory for the dry forces in Missouri came April 11 when the lower house of the Legislature adopted a motion to postpone the repeal bill indefinitely. Introduced by Mr. Edgar J. Keating, of Kansas City, representative from the Sixth Jackson County District, and Democratic majority leader, the motion was approved without a record vote.

Following the vote to shelve the repeal bill, wet leaders in the House, including several representatives from St. Louis, called for a reconsideration of the vote. The motion to reconsider was voted down overwhelmingly, 62 votes being cast against it, while the wets mustered only 36 votes. Under the rules of the Missouri House of Representatives, a bill may not be acted on again during a session of the Legislature after a vote to postpone consideration indefinitely.

The statute which Missouri thus retains is generally regarded by prohibition leaders as one of the best state laws supporting federal prohibition. It was sponsored by Mr. A. L. McCawley (D.) of Carthage, now representative from the First Jasper County District, when he was a member of the Senate.

Comstock to Veto Beer Bill Containing Repeal Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., April 14—Siding with prohibitionists who see chaotic enforcement conditions as bound to result from repeal of the Michigan prohibition law, Gov. William A. Comstock served notice Thursday he will veto the beer bill, which was passed Wednesday night by the Senate, unless the repeal clause it contains is stricken out.

Repeal of the state dry statute, the Governor believes, would leave the State without adequate means of controlling the liquor traffic, since federal enforcement agents alone would be unable to cope effectively with the new situation. If beer was

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Things Present

There is one disarmament conference that never adjourns; it is in the hearts of the peoples of the world. That material disarmament will follow this moral disarmament is the promise of the editorial "Casting Aside Inviable Arms."

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse of Matthew Arnold.

Some helpful ideas on "plate cookery" will be found on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page (note new name).

"Spring Surges Upon Middlebrook" on the Home Forum page will take many a reader back to the good old days in a country village.

More Ad-O-Grams await our keen-eyed readers on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The future of the railroads—what invention promises—will be discussed in tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Saturday brings the following pages: Progress in Education (look for the Parent column), Antiques and Interior Decoration, Book Reviews and Literary News.

Rail Worker Asks For His Status In Unification Plan

Increased Unemployment Is Forecast for Proposed National Project

What does the proposed national unification of railroads offer the rail employee?

This is the question which today echoes and re-echoes from roundhouse to backshop, from terminal to caboose, to the homes of 3,000,000 idle railroaders and as far as the sound of the locomotive whistle carries.

"Eliminate duplication," is the rail managements' watchword of economy. On the surface, centralized control seems to suit today's trend in industrial efficiency. But the railroad worker has had an ear to the rails. He has something to say, even though his voice has not yet penetrated the roar as the Washington-bound Unification Express thunders past with wide-open throttle.

What About Labor?

"What are the rail managements going to do for labor?" This is the question which one railroader has already raised on behalf of the railroad workers. He is Mr. George Edmonston. He has 10 years' seniority achieved in the Readville backshop of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the central point for overhauling the system's rail equipment.

"We are going to have a unified rail system," says the Readville mechanic. "The management wants it. It is predestined." He doesn't doubt the ability of the executives to achieve what they are seeking. "As the proposition stands today, it means more unemployment; worse than what we have now," says Mr. Edmonston. "At the present rate, railrcad unemployment will have increased from 53 per cent in February to 60 per cent of its trained workers by May."

More unemployment! That means, he says, that when business gets back somewhere near normal and the railroads begin to make money again, under unification, about 1,500,000 workers will be out of jobs. Under

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Russians Specify Bribes Laid To British Engineers

Thornton, Nordwell and MacDonald Accused at Moscow Trial

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—Russian testimony to support charges of bribery and sabotage was presented today at the trial of six British engineers accused of these high crimes against the Soviet State.

One witness told of taking a bribe of $1500 from L. C. Thornton, one of the defendants. Another said he had been paid $500 by William H. MacDonald, another of the accused, to deliver plans for a power plant in the Urals. A third Russian witness said Charles Nordwell had paid him $2500 and given him a fur coat to damage a turbine at the Ivanovo power plant.

This last charge was made by A. T. Lobanoff, chief of the electrical department of the Ivanovo power station. Lobanoff also is a defendant in this trial.

Nordwell's name was brought into the proceedings for the first time when this witness told of the $2500 bribe. Lobanoff said he had entertained anti-Soviet ideas and that he had complained to Norwdell about the low living standards in this country.

Nordwell Denies Charge

"If you want to improve your condition," he said Nordwell told him, "you must act now. You must cause important damage so that Russia will have to spend more gold. Above all you must be sure that this power plant is paralyzed in case of war."

Lobanoff recounted that conversation in detail, but Nordwell himself denied every word of it. Speaking Russian fluently but with a pronounced accent, the Englishman stood shoulder to shoulder with his accuser in front of the judge.

"I never gave him any money, I never said a word to him about damage or about war," Nordwell said. "Now let me tell you about that fur coat."

He looked Lobanoff in the eye as he explained that he had helped another employee of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company to sell Lobanoff an overcoat which the owner no longer needed. Shouting above the prosecutor who sought to interrupt the story, Nordwell told how Loban-

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New Chicago Mayor, E. J. Kelly, to Carry Out Cermak Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Mr. Edward J. Kelly, Democratic park and sanitary district official, has become Chicago's new Mayor and took over the official responsibilities late yesterday shortly after his election by the City Council. He succeeds Mr. Anton J. Cermak and in accepting the office said:

"The policies of Anton J. Cermak will guide my course. Whatever Mayor Cermak stood for I stand for."

Mr. Kelly's election was a last-minute affair, his name being pushed to the front following the refusal of Mr. Patrick A. Nash, Democratic leader, to accept the position on account of his advanced years. Election of a permanent successor to the late Mayor, whose unexpired term of two years extends through the Chicago World Fair, was put into the hands of the City Council by action of the State Legislature and the plans for a popular election swept aside.

Mr. Kelly said he would go to Washington immediately to try to get help from the Federal Government to enable the payment of back salaries, due school teachers and other public employees. The new Mayor is president of the South Park Board and was also chief engineer of the Sanitary District. He has resigned the latter job, but has not decided if he will continue to hold the Park Board presidency or not.

Burma on the Fence Can Jump One Way Only in Choosing Governmental Form

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The people of Burma may still choose between a unitary government of their own or a place in the federation between British India and the Indian Native States. This was the view expressed by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in a statement circulated to members of Parliament here March 21, outlining the status of the Burma constitutional question.

Should Burma elect to establish a unitary government, the same range of opportunity and function that is being conceded to Indians under federation will be conceded to Burma. On the other hand, if Burma chooses to remain part of India, the Province will join the federation on the same basis as other provinces.

At a recent general election a majority of Burmans was returned as anti-separationists—namely, as opposed to forming a unitary government for Burma. It is maintained that this vote, however, was largely secured under misapprehension, as many voters believed that Burma could secede from federation at will.

Since the election it has been made clear that while Indian opinion would raise no objection to secession, the separation would be "on terms acceptable to the federation." This stipulation has confused Burmese politicians, who believed they would secure a more liberal government from Indians than from British.

The statement by Sir Samuel Hoare leaves the way clear for Burmans to make a further decision on the question. Sir Samuel has indicated that the unitary government proposed for Burma will be subject to the same reservations and safeguards as that planned for India. Where the federation powers vest in the Governor-General of India, the reserved powers in Burma will vest in the hands of the Governor of the province.

In the event of Burma electing to separate from India the British Government plans to have the proposals for a Burmese constitution studied while the Indian constitution is being framed in London. Burmese will be called in to consult with British parliamentarians, and the Burmese constitution will be prepared along lines similar to those which are being employed on the Indian constitution.

On the other hand, if Burma chooses to remain as part of the federation project, arrangements will be made for its admission to the federation on the same terms as apply to other provinces of British India. This will mean an alteration of the allocation of seats in the provincial and federal legislatures, as Burma was excluded when the scheme of federation was incorporated in the White Paper that outlined the British Government's proposals.

Reich Regrets British Caution On Change in Peace Treaties

Strengthening of Ties With France Found in Tone of Parliament—Berlin Disappointed by London's Lack of Welcome to New Régime

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 14—Germany's hope for early revision of peace treaties through the four-power pact proposed by the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, appears to be greatly shaken today as the result of the attitude expressed in the British House of Commons.

Competent observers here see in British hesitancy on revision the beginning of a new policy in which England will be ranged on the side of France rather than strengthening Anglo-German friendship.

Almost simultaneously with the speech at Rome of the German Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, declaring that Germany attaches "greatest importance" to transforming revision schemes into reality through the Mussolini plan, parliamentary discussion was in progress in London yesterday which is interpreted here as sweeping opposition to Germany's aims. Opposition to revision was expressed in Commons almost without regard to party lines.

Germany, which hoped to realize not only treaty revision but arms reduction finds the British position extremely regrettable.

Moreover, England is considered in certain quarters here to have ranged itself with France in not extending to the new German National Government that confidence which Herr Adolf Hitler and his followers desire. The press, which is accustomed to support a large section of British public opinion, emphasizes that not only the British Foreign Minister did not repudiate statements against a friendly government, but no party spokesman gave a friendly word to Germany. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the most outspoken paper in Germany, today declares England's possible change of attitude must be taken into account in German foreign policy. "We contemporaries of uprooting and revolutionary events," it continues, "cannot afford to disregard unfavorable world opinion, especially since the German state is building new foundations of life so dependent upon the rest of the world for trade and intellectual exchange."

Borders Still Unnamed In Treaty Discussions, Foreign Secretary Says

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—Revision of peace treaties—a step considered necessary to insure the peace of the world—does not at present embrace

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Safety Movement In Industry Found Of Great Benefits

Leads to Social Advance, Chicago Workers Hear at Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Important as has been its saving of human life and limb, the organized industrial safety movement, in its broader significance, may well have helped pave the way for even greater social advance in the field of protection for the working classes, the Mid-West Safety Conference was told last night at its final meeting.

The speaker at the concluding dinner session, Mr. Arthur H. Young, executive head of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., of New York City, told the safety workers they have been helping to till the ground for the reaping of more widespread social benefits than they imagined, and that the safety movement was preparing the way for old age pensions, employment security, and similar protection for the worker.

The speaker, who is one of the country's pioneer safety workers, reviewed the progress of the industrial safety movement from its inception a quarter of a century ago, picturing its emergence first from a second-rate into a first-rate movement and finally its full-flowering into what he characterized as an "ennobling influence" in American life.

The greatest lesson the safety movement has taught, he said, is that "accidents are preventable," while many safety workers now believe that, if sufficient effort is made, all accidents can be prevented. The second lesson, he added, is that successful safety work in industry is not merely an extra-added activity to be taken or left alone, but is "a major executive problem." The denial of that responsibility by industrial executives, he declared, "constitutes an offense little short of voluntary manslaughter."

The smaller industrial plants, Mr. Young finds, have not kept pace with the larger ones, and the lining up of the smaller ones is the next task to be undertaken by safety advocates, he said.

The crystallization of safety work into compulsory statutory laws regarding accident prevention and compensation, Mr. Young said, has helped blaze the trail for similar legislation providing for old-age pensions, employment insurance, etc., and if the workmen's security movement continues to develop along these lines, "who would dare to evaluate its results," he said, "in terms of the social and political well-being of the nation."

The two-day conference was sponsored by the Chicago Safety Council, in coöperation with a number of engineering, manufacturing and trade groups.

Curley in Washington To Consult Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Ambassador-designate to Poland, arrived in Washington today for a conference with President Roosevelt.

Since his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Ambassador to Poland, Mayor Curley has declined to say whether or not he would accept the appointment. It was believed his decision would be announced after consulting with President Roosevelt today. Sources close to the Administration have expressed confidence that Mayor Curley's acceptance would be announced shortly.

Flood of Wheat Awaits Opening Of Water Routes

Ports on St. Lawrence and Great Lakes Crowded With Stored Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 14—A great flow of wheat awaits the resumption of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, there being nearly 72,000,000 bushels tied up at Fort William and Port Arthur and nearly 14,000,000 in elevator ports in Ontario, the largest quantity awaiting water navigation in a number of years.

In the St. Lawrence River ports more than 4,000,000 bushels are ready for movement, and in United States lake ports are stored another 5,250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, most of which will be rerouted through Canadian ports to benefit by the British preference.

According to Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the likely carry-over this year would be 50,000,000 bushels. At present there are in the hands of farmers 8,000,000 bushels, due, the Minister thought, to the low price of wheat and the disinclination of the farmers to sell at low prices. He said that the exports of wheat from Canada had been high in recent months as compared with the same period over the last two years and conditions were improving because world conditions were improving.

Board Members Rival Number of Teachers

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—In 12 states the number of school board members is greater than the number of teachers. For the United States, as a whole, there is about one board member to every two teachers.

These figures were given today by the federal office of education after investigation of school administration units throughout the country. The 12 states where board members out-number teachers are Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

In round numbers there are 127,000 school administrative units in the states. Control of educational affairs in these units is vested in approximately 424,000 members of the boards of education or school trustees. These 424,000 elected teachers for 839,879 positions—about one board member to every two teachers. In each of nine states there are more than 20,000 school board members. These are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Daniels Protected On Train to Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 14 (AP)—A train carrying a special guard of detectives bore Mr. Josephus Daniels toward the capital today to his new duties as Ambassador from the United States.

LAREDO, Texas, April 14 (AP)—The train bearing Josephus Daniels to Mexico City to assume his post as Ambassador to the southern republic crossed the international boundary here at 2:25 a. m. today.

Six Mexican secret service agents sent from Mexico to escort him boarded the train. Threatened communistic demonstrations against his appointment led to assignment of a guard. International complications at Vera Cruz while Mr. Daniels was Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration were reported to be the basis of the communistic protest.

Mobilization Imminent For U. S. Industry

Sweeping Reforms in the Fabric Forming Close to Roosevelt

Work Regulation First

Public Works Program and Industries on War-Time Basis in Prospect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Sweeping reforms in the American industrial fabric, including shorter hours and a minimum wage, and culminating in a vast plan to mobilize industry in a reflationary movement are forming close to President Roosevelt.

The next great move in the President's emergency program seems to be directed at starting the wheels of industry into rapid motion once more, this time, however, geared to a regulated pace, with the public welfare serving as a speedometer. Important stages in the program are:

1. Regulation from the labor end, including a shorter working day and week, and a minimum wage.

2. Speedy beginning of a great national program of public works, perhaps much larger than previously contemplated.

3. Finally, the mobilization of business on something resembling the war-time basis, to set wheels of industry whirring again, to meet and to make new demand for commodities.

Matches Bank Program

This industrial program matches in the business world what President Roosevelt is trying to do for the banks, for the farms, and for world commerce. It has grown rapidly in the last few days. Starting as a mere snowball in the demand for a shorter working day, it has rolled on to include minimum wage proposals, public works, and finally has reached the very center of industry itself.

So far, President Roosevelt has committed himself definitely to the shorter work-week proposal, though he believes that too rigid definition of the term of hours—as in the 30-hour bill—is unwise. And he is emphatically in favor of a minimum wage for women and children, as his strong telegram to the governors of 13 industrial states showed. He is fully persuaded that a broad measure of control over industrial production must be forged, and he has announced a program of public works.

Thus there remains only the task of coördinating all these elements into a single picture. President Roosevelt is at that stage, so typical of him, when he is sending advisers scurrying far and wide to draw together all conceivable contributions to the solution of the problem. When the elements are welded together, he will be able to express his indorsement. But the picture is still in the disjointed stage.

Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of the movement toward industrial reform and control is of course to counterbalance the deflationary moves which have been inescapable thus far in the emergency program. It is estimated that $6,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 has been tied up by closed banks and by federal and local economy drives during recent weeks. Only a slight fraction of this sum has been turned back, and even plans for mortgage relief will not speedily turn the tide. Besides, the deflationary movement began long before March 4, and the $6,000,000,000 figure covers the only added shrinkage produced in recent days.

Very much broader moves toward inflation are thus imperative, as President Roosevelt freely confesses. He hopes that the industrial program and the public works schedule will go a long way toward restoring the balance. If, by coördinated control, business is set vigorously to work again, as the wheels were speeded up by the War Industries Board, then the President is convinced that the upward trend will genuinely have begun.

The welfare reform measures, which fit closely with the inflationary movement since they tend to spread the work, prevent "sweating," and provide buying power to more individuals, have rapidly expanded since the 30-hour bill in Congress gripped reformist imagination. Two important groups approached President Roosevelt yesterday, and were cordially received.

Headed by Governor Ely

The first group, headed by Gov. Joseph T. Ely of Massachusetts, and including Mr. E. S. Smith, state commissioner of labor and industry, Mr. Henry P. Kendall of Boston, representing United Textile Workers of America, urged a 10-point program. They propose that 9,000,000 of the 12,000,000 unemployed should be put to work as soon as possible, and urge various regulations leading up to a gigantic schedule of public works.

Many ideas contained in the "Massachusetts plan" are very attractive to President Roosevelt. The Bay State spokesmen suggest shorter working hours on the basis of a five-day week and shorter working day, with however the Government having power to modify the basic provisions to accord with needs of individual industries. This the President favors. They further urge minimum wage scales, keyed to the scale of living and industrial conditions in

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Outdoor Theater In Palestine Has Official Opening

New York Group Joins in Dedication of Untermyer Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Although thousands of miles of sea and land separate the United States from Palestine, citizens here took part in today's dedication of the Minnie Untermyer memorial open-air theater in Jerusalem, when the American friends of the Hebrew University held a luncheon in honor of Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who gave the theater to the university in memory of his wife.

While the luncheon was taking place at the Lawyers Club here, with Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the society, presiding, the dedication services were being held in Jerusalem on the slopes of Mt. Scopus, where this classic open-air theater is located.

At the Jerusalem ceremonies, Handel's Oratorio, "Judas Maccebeus" is being sung by a chorus of 135 voices and addresses are being delivered by Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner of Palestine, who is presiding, and Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University. The ceremonies are to be concluded by a selection from the "Song of Songs" by Mrs. Rowena of the Habima Art Theater, formerly of Russia.

This theater is considered to be the finest of its kind constructed in Palestine since the time of the Roman Empire 2000 years ago. The stage, built at a cost of $25,000, is located on the site where the Earl of Balfour opened the Hebrew University eight years ago. The ceremony today is part of a world-wide celebration of the eighth anniversary of the opening of the university.

The open-air theater, located in a natural amphitheater, overlooks what is said to be the finest panaroma in Jerusalem. On one side spreads the Wilderness of Benjamin and the Dead Sea, and the other the old city of Jerusalem.

The structure is of white Jerusalem stone, in smooth finish, with columns of the same material. This was quarried and masoned by Jewish laborers outside of Jerusalem. The paving will be in gray terrazzo or mosaic, with a border frame of Belgian black marble tile.

The slope of Mt. Scopus has made possible two levels. Beneath the stage is a large closed hall, 60 by 24 feet, which can be used as an auditorium. The windows face due east, thus providing the same view the people obtain from the seats in the Open-air theater. Flights of steps at either end of the stage lead into the hall.

Concerts and other productions are to be given in the amphitheater for the benefit of the population of Palestine. The admission at the dedication concert today will be devoted to the university's student organizations for the scholarship fund and for the students' Mensa or cafeteria at which meals will be served at cost prices to needy students.

Rail Worker Asks for His Status

(Continued from Page 1)

such a business policy involving the laying off of so many workers—a policy which seems to be expanding in other lines of industry—"can a federal budget stay balanced?" asks the Readville worker, "or can the nation's financial structure remain stabilized with the drain on its resources which further unemployment would cause?"

From Local Angle

Looking at the problem from a purely local angle, Mr. Edmonston foresees the end of the security which Readville railroaders have felt in New England's rail isolation, now threatened by national unification.

Outsiders looked upon the New Haven road as the "jerkline to Yale," says the mechanic from the Readville back shop, "but that was before the present management took charge. Now the New Haven is the home of the chairman of the Rail Presidents' Eastern Committee.

"The business men at their chambers of commerce along the line of the New Haven have heard our president address them as one New England business man to another, with problems associated with each other. But Readville workers are quite sure the New Haven president never explained to the chambers of commerce along the line that the 'Night Witch'—the fast freight that replaced the Maine farmers' foreclosed truck, with a new market in New York or Pennsylvania—could demonstrate a saving in rail unification by taking New England's rail repair jobs to the Pennsylvania shops quicker and more economically than they could get to the New England repair shops. What would happen to the thousands of New England railroad mechanics when their work went to Pennsylvania shops?

Join in Providing Relief

"The Readville employees ask that their employment problem be not added permanently to that of the public in general. The workers that are left, through some form of taxation, must join in providing additional welfare relief to a million more unemployed."

Apparently Mr. Edmonston doesn't place much confidence in the ability of the railroad unions to untangle the labor complications which now beset their members. "Rail labor unionism," he says, "is depression weary. Unions now represent only those whose jobs permit them to pay for their support."

The problems which unification of railroads threatens to aggravate leave railroad labor with only one hope, the Readville mechanic said. "A coördinated transportation system to be economically sound," he continued, "must provide its fair proportionate quota of employment."

Mr. Edmonston looks upon this share-the-work plan as the only practical solution. To rely on the Government to devise some means of legislating railroaders into labor's promised land, he believes is futile.

With the return of the old wage scale, the Readville worker contends, railroad employees can afford to share employment. This would decrease welfare expenditures, he declares, and increase the volume of rail traffic.

Rather than see labor centralized in a few big centers as the result of unification of railroads, Mr. Edmonston believes that if the managements' plan does go through, every representative of the people in Washington should demand his pound of employment to assure that labor shall be fairly distributed. Most important of all, the Readville mechanic urges, the workers should have a voice in the divison of jobs restored by the return of normal economic conditions.

In Area Rich in Biblical History

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNIE UNTERMYER MEMORIAL OPEN-AIR THEATER

Located on a Slope of Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem, the Structure Is the Gift of Samuel Untermyer of New York City to the Hebrew University.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn; Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, Lynn, 8.

Workers School of Boston: Lecture in series on "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, 107a Green Street, West End, 7:30.

Italian Legion Auxiliary: Annual benefit ball, Hotel Somerset, 8:30.

William Harvey Society: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Congress Dances," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England Arts and Crafts, through May 15. Demonstration of leather work and film, "The Story of Leather," 2; Junior and Senior Bird Clubs meeting, 9:30 and 10:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 6, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts: Modern sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibition and sale of doll houses benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's Republican Club: Children's program of magic and ventriloquism, also dances by Chinese children, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

New Hampshire's Daughters: Meeting, speaking and musical program, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Salon Française: Meeting, lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Italy Today," by Dr. Franco Bruno Averardi, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Massachusetts Teachers Federation: Annual delegates meeting, morning and afternoon sessions, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, beginning 10.

Sale of articles made by the blind, Rogers Flower Shop, 1265 Center Street, Newton Center, all day.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 11 a. m., 3:15 p. m.
Copley—"No, no, Nanette," 2:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admision free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition: Water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9—6 in to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of Nav Ins [illegible] including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, and will continue through May 15.

Jordan Marsh Company Exhibition Gallery, ninth floor, Annex—Annual exhibition of paintings by New England artists. (No closing date assigned).

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in water color by Eleanor W. Motley. Through April 30. Animal drawings by the Russian Artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by William Meyerowitz, April 10-24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 697 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo. Through April 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner, April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of books (Treasure Room); Better Homes Week exhibit (Exhibition Room); exhibition books illustrative of development of the alphabet. April 10-16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; moderate north to east winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Conecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by rain Saturday afternoon or night in north portion; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds strong at times from Provincetown, Mass., to Point Judith, R. I.; overcast weather tonight and Saturday, with occasional rain over north and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	54	Montreal	44	50
Bismarck	28	38	Nantucket	46	48
Boston	37	37	New Orleans	62	72
Buffalo	52	60	New York	46	52
Calgary	36	54	Norfolk, Va.	48	60
Charleston	58	64	North Platte	18	44
Chicago	36	58	Philadelphia	46	64
Cincinnati	56	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	80
Denver	16	28	Pittsburgh	50	64
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	36	36
Hatteras	52	54	Raleigh	50	66
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	40	68
7 p.m. April 13	74		St. Paul	26	44
Helena, Mont.	40	48	Salt Lake City	32	46
Huron, S. D.	22	44	San Francisco	58	82
Jacksonville	64	66	Santa Fe, N. M.	32	42
Kansas City	36	42	Seattle	46	62
Key West	78	84	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	46	64
Memphis	56	74	Wichita, Kan.	36	44
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	30	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 14.
B—Maximum April 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:10 p. m., Saturday 2:26 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:52 p. m.

Legislature Speeds Action to Inspect Charter of Boston

A step to hasten legislation regarding Boston city affairs was taken yesterday with the reporting of a resolve by the Committee on Cities, calling for a study of the city charter. The resolve was referred to the Joint Rules Committee, which already has before it the petition to investigate Boston governmental affairs. This new arrangement may help to facilitate the passage of the proposed legislation which has been extensively debated.

Pending a decision of the State Supreme Court on the constitutionality of proposed legislation to force industrial concerns to abide by the rulings of the Minimum Wage Commission, the Senate is today delaying controversy over the problem of putting "teeth" in the labor laws. Temporary delay became essential, yesterday, when Senator James E. Warren of Lawrence, a city whose industries might be considerably affected by the proposed legislation, introduced an order requesting a court opinion. Action on the bill will come up April 20.

Another bill will soon come before the Senate providing for a special commission to confer with other New England states on the advisability of setting up a code of uniform labor laws. This measure was filed yesterday by Senator Henry Parkman Jr. A similar measure was filed in the House by Representative Christian A. Herter.

It was pointed out by both legislators that efforts to make labor laws humane in this State were hampered by the greater freedom permitted by laws in other states.

The House refused to take the advice of the Committee on Ways and Means, which reported against a study of state assistance to war veterans in buying farms and homes. The resolve was admitted for further action.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

In celebration of Easter, the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first of its twenty-second pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of April 13. Dr. Koussevitzky opened the program with Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture and closed it with the Transformation Music and Closing Scene from Act I of "Parsifal." The central item was the Bax Symphony No. 2, in E minor and C, which, if it has no special appropriateness to the season, is at all events music to be heard. Listening to it again after three years, one's impression is confirmed of a well-knit piece of music, derivative in its material but individual in expression, full of harmonies and timbres evocative of the Celtic atmosphere. The performance was eloquent.

In the "Parsifal" excerpts the orchestra was assisted by the chorus of the Bach Cantata Club, Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. The men of the chorus were grouped at the rear of the platform; the women's voices, representing the youths and boys, were heard from offstage. Also offstage were the chimes of King Amfortas's castle; and we regret to report that they were badly out of tune. The presentation, with the forces thus disposed, was intensely dramatic. Is this not perhaps the most satisfactory treatment of "Parsifal," to dramatize some of the better parts of it in the concert hall? Thus you escape the worst of the longueurs and receive a maximum of musical and dramatic value, with a minimum of emotionalism.

L. A. S.

Forestry Recruits Reawaken Echoes At Fort Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Mass., April 14—With the shrill notes of first call echoing over the snow-covered cantonment at Fort Devens, here, 87 boys from Boston suddenly awoke this morning to the fact that "You're in the army now" Not the regular army, but the Citizens' Conservation Corps, organized to rout the forces of unemployment and the slump by a national program of reforestation.

An elementary lesson in forestry was the "order for the day" for the Massachusetts contingent. The boys were enlisted from the ranks of the Boston welfare department's list of unemployed who have dependent relatives.

From a motley crowd of recruits, the vanguard of the CCC (the army's short-cut for citizens conservation corps) today appeared in uniform dungarees. This is their working garb. Olive drab will constitute the color of their "dress" uniform. The men got off to a good start with a breakfast of fruit, cereal, fresh milk, scrambled eggs, bacon, biscuits and hot drinks.

Not all, however, got off on the right foot when the regular army supervisors put the men through their paces to enable them to maneuver with precision. The "hard-boiled" sergeants were right on the job to remedy the confusion caused by "squads right" and "left oblique!" The regulars called it a lesson in "how to use their feet."

The men have two weaks of camp training ahead of them before striking out into the state forests to take up the work which the State Forestry Department is mapping out for them. From now on, a steady stream of recruits is expected to pour in here from the army base in Boston, where the men receive their physical tests. They enlist for a period of six months at $30 a month.

Higher Taxicab Fares Expected for Boston

A new minimum taxicab rate will go into effect next Tuesday—that is, if the constitutionality of the police commissioner's right to determine such rates is established. The commissioner declared a new minimum charge of 40 cents for the first mile and 25 cents for each additional mile after four taxi companies had petitioned for a higher rate.

The purpose of the commissioner's rate level is to eliminate unfair rate competition and provide a living wage for taxicab operators and owners. The old rates were 30 cents for the first mile and 20 cents for each subsequent mile. At least one large concern has refused to accept the new rate schedule except by order of the court.

Cutler Hammer Shipments

NEW YORK, April 14—Cutler Hammer, Inc., shipments in the previous quarter were $585,480 compared with $689,010 in the previous quarter and $844,192 in the March, 1932, quarter. Incoming business was slightly in excess of December quarter.

MacDonald Sails Saturday for U.S. To See Roosevelt

Intimate Discussion Plan Expected to Yield Big Results

LONDON, April 14 (AP) — The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leaves England's shores tomorrow on his mission to the United States.

By his talks with President Roosevelt at the White House he hopes to further three objectives: To strengthen Anglo-American friendship by a candid discussion of everything from economic nationalism to war debts; to arrive at a common policy on such subjects as tariffs and monetary problems in order to pave the way for a successful World Economic Conference in London; to outline the aspects of the threatening European political situation which will arouse American coöperation, not in alliances or European entanglements, but in a neighborly helpfulness for their solution.

Mr. MacDonald will seek no definite agreements, but in a friendly face-to-face discussion Mr. MacDonald is at his best as a negotiator.

Assured of personal popularity in the United States he hopes to find in Mr. Roosevelt a new ally, a new fountain of vigorous inspiration. As a guest, he will try to gear his talk to Mr. Roosevelt's speed—and hopes to keep the pace set by the President.

Mr. MacDonald will not rush Mr. Roosevelt into a discussion of the war debts, but it is obvious here that British public opinion demands a discussion of this issue and Mr. MacDonald, as indicated to the House of Commons yesterday, will merge this problem into the broader landscape of world economic problems.

May 1 Is Deadline Set For Brake Test on Cars

May 1 is the deadline on automobile safety equipment checkups, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told Massachusetts motorists over the radio last night. After that date, he announced, inspectors would hold up all cars without the official sticker obtained at authorized garages.

The reason for the periodic checkup is seen in the registrar's statement that one out of every four cars are now operating with defective brakes. "Take no chances," he concluded, "and get your sticker now."

Code for Jobless Told By Berkeley Lecturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—"Loss of jobs should not spell loss of self-respect. Ban the word charity from the English language. Substitute for it intelligent sympathy and practical aid for self-help. More than anything those in the ranks of the unemployed demand respect and recognition. They are entitled to both."

Dr. B. E. Mallary, lecturer in education in the University of California, who for the past eight months has been acting as a friend and guide to leaders in the barter movements in this State, stressed these points in praising the work of the barter groups.

Harvard to Send 11 Students Abroad

Traveling fellowships for 11 students of Harvard University were announced today. Four fellowships at Harvard for students of other universities also were announced.

Eight of the traveling fellowships are given under the Frederick Sheldon Fund "for the further education of students of promise and standing in the university by providing them with facilities for further education by travel." The total amount of all awards is $33,125, or an average of about $1500.

The Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts went to Mr. Sterling A. Callisen, New York, N. Y., a graduate of Princeton in 1920, who obtained his M. A. at Harvard last June. Richard H. Howland, of Providence, R. I., was awarded the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek Studies which provides for a year's study at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece.

Book of Job Staged By Simmons Students

A dramatic production based upon the Book of Job, planned, costumed, directed and acted by students enrolled in an elective course in Biblical literature, was presented at noon today at Simmons College. With the permission of Assistant Professor Alice Sleeper, it takes the place of the long written theme usually required of every member of the course.

Every student in the class of 20 is taking some part in the work. The students themselves designed and made the costumes, built and painted the scenery, devised the lighting effects and arranged the action. They followed an abridged version of the Book of Job, made by Ruth Menitoff of Malden, who graduated from Simmons last June.

The production is in charge of Margaret W. Snow, Wellesley, and Eunice J. Rosen, Fitchburg, who have directed all rehearsals. In the cast are Muriel E. Tyndall, Jeannette E. Robinson, Lillian F. Benware, Pauline Hockbridge, Edith L. Harvey, Alice F. Turner, Maybelle H. Nute and Miriam F. Wiggin.

Scott to Head College

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Dr. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of schools here for the past 10 years, resigned yesterday to become superintendent of the State Teachers' College at Bridgewater. His resignation will take effect Sept. 1.

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BOSTON

One of scores of coats, dresses, suits you may choose from at $16.75

We wonder if readers of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR realize what excellent values can be had at Filene's in
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
at
$16.75

N. B.—Everything purchased at Filene's up to 5:30 p. m. Saturday will be delivered (in Greater Boston) in time for Easter. Phone orders for Easter delivery taken up to 3:30 Saturday. Call HUBbard 4250.

Choose a "Dress Suit" for Easter
$25
The 3-piece wool ensemble we sketch is especially flattering for women . . . for its unlined swagger coat conceals hips and its straight line skirt makes you look taller. Complete with silk blouse, at $25. Sizes 36 to 44.
Fourth floor
Slattery's

TO WOMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO
ECONOMIZE

★ Announcement of the new FRIGIDAIRE is good news for women who would like to save $50 to $150 yearly on food bills. For the price is the lowest in FRIGIDAIRE history (only $96 delivered, plus $2.50 freight)—our liberal terms make it easy to buy, and to pay for monthly out of savings—while it is so economical to run that it uses only the tiniest trickle of electricity. Be sure to see the new FRIGIDAIRE.

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Mass Production Declared Enemy Of Individuality

Harvard Educator Says the Phantom of Freedom Is All That Remains

Standardization brought about by mass production was attacked as a foe of freedom last night by Prof. Alfred North Whitehead of the Harvard department of philosophy. Lecturing at the second meeting of the Harvard Business School's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, he said that "for each succeeding generation, the problem of education is new. What at the beginning was enterprise, after the lapse of five and twenty years has become repetition."

The 25 years of the Harvard Business School coincide exactly with a turning point in the sociological conceptions of western civilization in which the trend of 200 years toward free, unfettered, individuality in craftsmanship, in agriculture, and in all mercantile transactions, has come to an end, he said. "In any industrial district in the world today, it is a grim joke to speak of freedom. All that remains is the phantom of freedom, devoid of opportunity."

"We are witnessing a determined attempt to canalize the esthetic enjoyments of the population through destruction of individual tastes which ordinarily diversify the stream of uniformity by the forcing of completely finished standardized products upon buyers appealing to standard fashion and not to individual satisfaction.

"This is admirable for mass buying when times are favorable, but is an equally effective condition for mass abstention from buying, when expenditure is once checked.

"Apart from the dangers to economic prosperity, there is also a loss to happiness. Varied feelings are fading out. We are left with generalized mass emotion.

"Mass production today underlies the modern standard of life. What we require is a close interweaving of the forms of activity, the production of the general material and the perfection of the individual thing. The great producers and the great distributing corporations should include in their activities the work of craftsmen and designers. We are told that the seat of the evil is our distribution of goods. Obviously the organization for the delivery of goods could hardly be more perfect.

"What is at fault is that for the majority of people the ability to procure goods depends upon the exercise of some useful activity. But mass production has restricted the quantity of human activity required. During the next 25 years the economic statesman has the task of rectifying the present starvation of human impulses, denials of opportunity and limitations of beneficial activity, and consider things which cannot be reduced to machinery.

Russians Specify Bribery Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

off had paid him 500 rubles which he turned over to the owner of the coat.

The other charge of bribery made today was by Alexey Dolgoff, who said Thornton had paid him $1500 which he considered to be a bribe for concealing a defect in machinery installed by Thornton's company.

Thornton then was called upon to stand in the prisoners' box. He admitted giving the money to Dolgoff but declared it was given as a loan. He said Dolgoff requested it in order to buy an apartment for himself and promised to return the money.

Money Tendered as Loan

Allan Monkhouse, chief of the Metropolitan-Vickers staff in Russia and one of the defendants, then was called to testify. He insisted Thornton gave the money as a loan. He added: "Dolgoff never returned it and we wrote it off finally as a gift."

Both Thornton and MacDonald, the only one of the Englishmen who pleaded guilty to the charges, asserted yesterday that confessions were obtained from them against their will. "Thornton said he had obtained information in Russia which was merely essential to his company because of its investments.

Dolgoff, a Russian official, precipitated the investigation of the British company by immediately turning over money he received from Thornton to the Ogpu (secret police). He made a good impression as a witness with his direct, unhesitating answers.

"The Metropolitan-Vickers equipment was not always in good condition, and, in my opinion, the money was given me as a bribe," he said. "I never asked for it because I do not need money."

MacDonald Affirms Confession

Shifting to alleged counter-revolutionary acts at Zulevka electrical station on the eastern slope of the Urals, the prosecution called M. L. Kotlyarevsky, one of the defendants. He is manager of the station's turbine section.

Kotlyarevsky declared MacDonald paid him 1000 rubles (about $500) for plans for the enlargement of the station, to conceal defects of the Metropolitan-Vickers machinery and to damage one of the turbines.

MacDonald, still sticking to his original confession, was interrogated by the prosecutor and confirmed Kotlyarevsky's story in all details.

Editorializing today on the trial, the newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party Central Committee, declared the first days of the trial had shown up "the ridiculous campaign of England, insisting the prisoners were innocent."

"The third degree methods alleged in two White Papers (issued by the British Government) to have been employed on them was finally disposed of by the failure of the English prisoners to complain, despite opportunities afforded them," said Pravda. "MacDonald's plea of guilty shows why the British officials were so anxious to prevent the trial."

Thornton Repudiates Confession

The assistant prosecutor read a deposition made the day after he was arrested stating that all the 27 employees of the British Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company in Russia acted as spies for the British secret service.

"I deny the whole thing," Thornton said, speaking with his lips close to an amplifying microphone so that none of the courtroom crowd could miss what he said.

"They asked me to confess and I confessed. I signed that deposition under the pressure of so many questions. Yes, I wrote it, and now I deny it. When I wrote it it meant nothing to me what I wrote. I lied against myself and against the others."

The statement related in detail how the company's employees, directed by a British official of the company named Richards, engaged in spying operations. Richards was identified as chief of the Metropolitan-Vickers export department. The deposition also identified him as a member of the British secret service.

Fifteen of the twenty-seven employees, Thornton's statement said, engaged in collecting political and military information. The others collected economic information, and all of it was sent to Richards in London.

"None of it is true," said Thornton. "The men who work for me gave me information about the operation of machinery installed by my firm, and about general conditions at the Zlatoust electric station. This information was necessary to the firm. I never received any military information."

When he signed the statement he was frightened, Thornton said, but he thought he would have a chance later to correct it.

Missouri Stays Dry, Wets Fail to Get Action

(Continued from Page 1)

legalized by the bill and the State's safeguards against hard liquors at the same time withdrawn, the flow of beer would be accompanied by a flood of the stronger drinks, he indicates.

Representative Tracy Southworth, floor leader in the lower house, where the beer bill is now being considered, doubted the "wisdom of passing a bill which leaves the State without adequate control of the liquor traffic."

Maryland County Blocks Beer Flow Over Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENTON, Md., April 14—At least one Maryland eastern shore county has successfully blocked, for the time being at least, the flow of beer over its borders. It is the County of Caroline. General Assembly representatives of eight other counties made no attempt to prevent the sale of beer, although petitions carrying the names of hundreds of their constituents were sent to them in Annapolis, urging protective measures against the sale of beer.

The success of Caroline County in banning the sale of beer is credited to the efforts of State Senator Nelson Fooks in getting a law through the Assembly providing that beer should not be sold there pending a referendum by the voters. Since a special election will be held in September to register state-wide opinion on whether the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed, the question of local option will be settled at the same time by the Caroline County voters.

More than 50 years ago the nine eastern shore counties voted, under the state local option law in effect, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. Since then no beer, wines or hard liquor have been lawfully sold in the territory.

Tennessee Man Helps Hikers To Enjoy Out-of-Doors Beauty

Nature, His Inspiration

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROBERT SPARKS WALKER

Many Days for 30 Years He Has Tramped, Rain or Shine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Thirty years of the life of Mr. Robert Sparks Walker, author, naturalist and poet of this city, have been spent in getting people interested and acquainted with the beauties and wonders of the outdoor world.

Not only has he been giving attention to Boy and Girl Scouts ever since these two organizations were formed, but his interest extends from the child to the adult. In addition, he has averaged annually around 100 lectures and nature addresses before schools, churches, men's clubs, women's organizations, colleges, universities, Sunday schools, and all kinds of organizations, for which he has never received a penny's reward in money.

He practices what he has preached and goes on a walk, after a day's hard work of writing, which begins at 4 a. m., from three to five miles daily. For the last 30 years he has walked about 35,000 miles on hikes, and oddly enough more than 5000 miles of them have been taken after night and more than 3000 miles during heavy downpours. He declares that a walk during a heavy downpour furnishes a beautiful, thrilling and wholesome experience.

He is at present director and leader of the Cumberlands Hiking Club, an organization of professional hikers and students of nature who go every two weeks into the outdoor world. On the intervening Sunday afternoons he is active in the Poetry Workshop for promulgating interest in poetry writing among professionals and students of literature.

His most recent contributions to the outdoor world are the preparation of two lectures, one on the "Great Smoky Mountains," and the other on "Lookout Mountain," each one illustrated by 75 lantern slides by Mr. Walter M. Cline, the well-known landscape photographer. These were prepared for the National Council of Garden Clubs of America, Westport, Conn.

Women Boycott Stores Selling Beer in Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Beer sellers and beer drinkers are already feeling the after effects of beer's first legal day here in nearly 17 years.

Not a few merchants and restaurants are finding that their sales sheets do not show the profit they hoped for, and the reason is this: A number of women's organizations have already launched a boycott campaign against beer-selling groceries and other businesses.

A group of women teachers today attending the Inland Empire Education Association walked out of a hotel dining room supplying the beverage and into a little restaurant several blocks away. Soon this little restaurant, minus beer, was crowded with newcomers.

"I don't have to eat where liquor is sold," said one teacher.

A woman was the first to face the new drunk driver rule placed in effect here with the selling of liquor. From now on intoxicated drivers will confront state charges and will receive county jail sentences instead of the milder sentences formerly in effect under the city ordinance.

South Carolina Admits Beer

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14 (AP)—Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood today signed the beer act legalizing sales of beer and wines of 3.2 alcoholic content in South Carolina for the first time in 16 years.

Italian Flying Syuadron To Visit Chicago Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Twenty Italian flying boats carrying the "Vivas" of their country to Canada and the United States, will constitute the largest aerial armada that has ever crossed the Atlantic, and will fly above the St. Lawrence River, arriving in Montreal in June.

Gen. Italo Balbo will head this squadron on its flight to Montreal en route to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago. Gen. Italo Balbo led a squadron of 14 flying boats from Italy to South America in 1931. An Italian officer will come to Montreal a month before the planes are expected, to complete arrangements here for refueling and effecting any repairs or replacements necessary. Denmark has already extended permission for the fleet to land in Iceland and in Greenland.

Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., April 14 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, who passed on here last night, was the last surviving Union general of the Civil War. General Ames was a "crony" of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr.

The oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy, General Ames served his nation with distinction during the war between the states and the Spanish-American War. He was Provisional Governor of Mississippi during the reconstruction period, being the last northern governor of a southern state. He was born at Rockford, Maine, Oct. 31, 1835.

Tax 'Bargain Day' In Seattle Found Slowing Payment

Discrimination Is Alleged Against Those Who Settle on Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—What are described as "bargain days for taxpayers," as provided by the recent Legislature in this State, are not winning the approval of county and city treasurers. Extensions of time allowed taxpayers have slowed up tax payments until many counties and cities are obliged to issue warrants.

The period for receiving rebate on tax payments, usually March 15, is now extended to May 15. This simply means, so tax receivers report, that the last minute rush to pay taxes is postponed from March to May.

To encourage the payment of delinquent taxes, those who pay such taxes, real or personal, before the end of the year's "moratorium" need not pay accumulated interest while those who pay delinquent real estate taxes before Nov. 30 of this year will actually receive a rebate of 5 per cent. This last measure is considered discriminatory against the man who has paid his taxes on time. Not until the end of the year will it be known how much this measure has stimulated the payment of back taxes.

This city having taken drastic steps to reduce the budget somewhere near the level of the levies, is now asking that the taxpayers make as great an effort to meet their obligations. A citizens' committee is formed to arouse a sense of civic responsibility in the matter. While many, it is found, cannot pay, there is an attitude of "hoarding" among others.

I. C. C Dismisses Action

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today dismissed its antitrust action aimed at the Southern Railway Company's ownership of stock in the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company and the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company.

Nursery and Toys Car Proposed For British Railroad

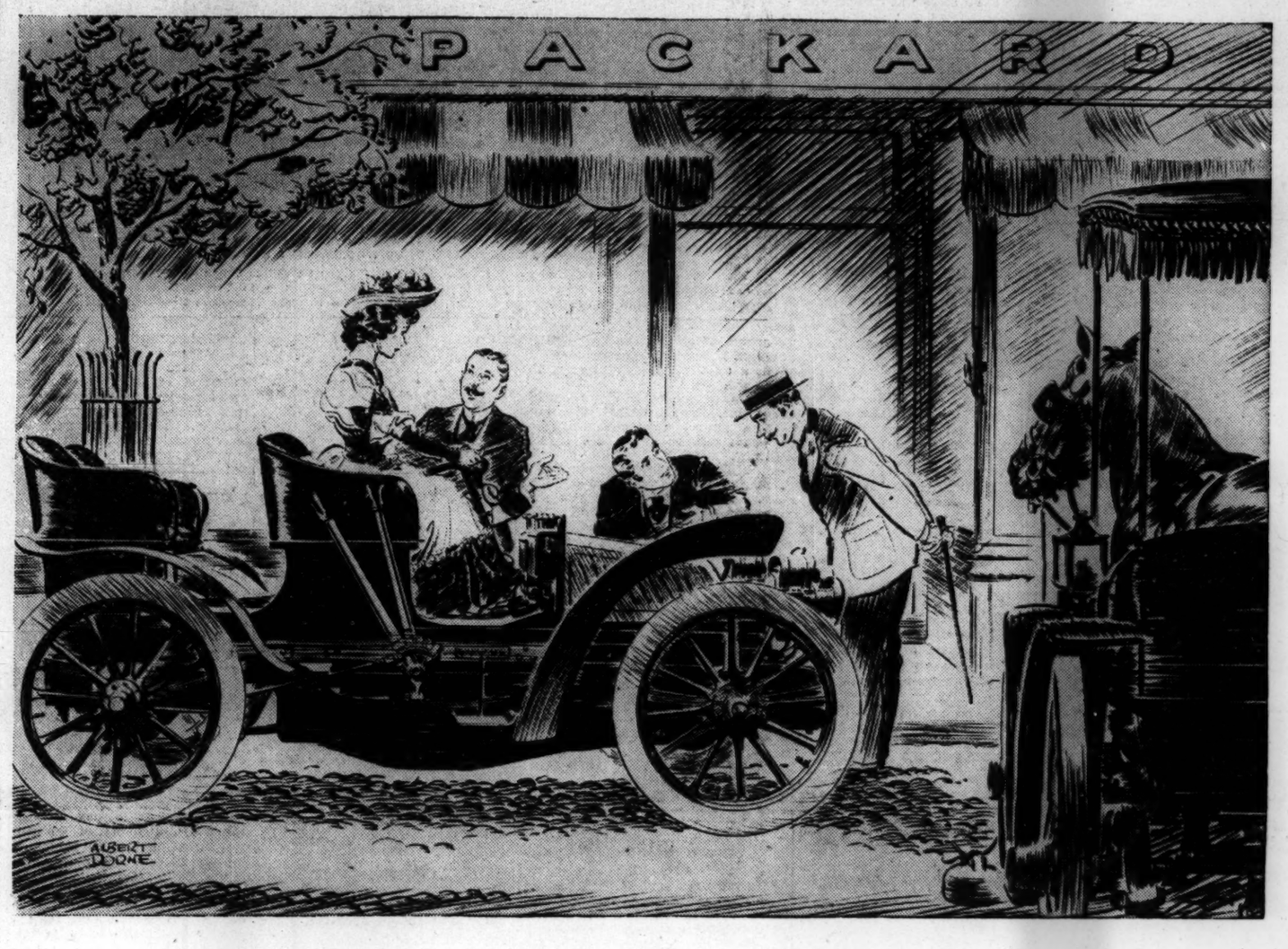
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — British railway passengers showed themselves full of ideas for bettering rail travel when the London, Midland and Scottish line invited suggestions for improvements in its service.

Letters poured in at the rate of 500 a day, providing the company's experts with useful hints as well as much amusement.

Carriage seats all facing one way, "so that people will not have to look at each other's faces," was the request of one traveler. A father wrote to ask for a nursery car with rag books and toys for children.

A hiker suggested converting plate layers' huts into youth hostels. Further ideas were electric fires in waiting rooms operating on the coin-in-the-slot system, and cheap meals in restaurant cars. One correspondent voiced his opinion that clients of the railway introducing new traffic should be granted free travel.



Buy your car in '33 the way they did in 1903

PERHAPS you weren't old enough in 1903 to buy a car . . .

. . . but you can imagine what a momentous event such a purchase was in those days. Next thing to getting married or buying a home.

The buyer didn't act on preconceived opinions—no car was old enough to have established much prestige. Instead, he studied every car whose price was near the amount he intended to pay. He compared them in appearance, in features and in value.

Then he did what too many people fail to do nowadays—he *rode* in each car and compared them all.

Packard believes this year you should go back to the 1903 way of buying a car.

Forget all your opinions about automobiles—forget you ever owned a car. This year, ride in every car within your price range—compare them all in every way. Such comparison is especially important if you are considering the purchase of a fine car.

In the fine car field revolutionary changes have taken place. Spurred on by the fierce competition which the depression brought, manufacturers have striven as never before to advance their cars mechanically.

All previous standards obsoleted

Packard has made the greatest strides of all. You will be amazed—and thrilled—when you take the wheel of one of the 1933 models.

For with these cars Packard has obsoleted all previous standards in the fine car field. Name any quality a fine car should have—brilliant performance, long life, luxurious comfort, perfect quiet—Packard has combined all these qualities in one great series of cars.

An investment that's doubly protected

These cars offer a protected investment without equal in the fine car market.

600,000 miles of testing at the Packard Proving Grounds proved that the new Packards are the most durable cars built in America. A new lubricating system, for example, has doubled the life of motor parts. Even though you pay a little more for a Packard than you might for some other car, you will get your money's worth—with interest—from the added years of service the car will give.

Your investment is protected, too, by the permanent beauty of these cars. For they have the traditional Packard lines, the traditional Packard smartness, that make a Packard, whatever its age, a graceful, youthful car—a car you are proud to be seen in.

Cars that are even adaptable to your mood

These Packards introduce a new idea in motor car building—adaptability to the owner's requirements and moods. The pedal pressure of the power brakes, the Packard ventilation, even the "hardness" or "softness" of the ride, can be adjusted to suit your wishes.

And if you want power, these cars have it. They are the most powerful Packards ever built. If you seek comfort and quiet, you'll find them. The cushions were contoured by an orthopedic expert to let you ride with the greatest relaxation and enjoyment. The motors are so quiet that even at top speeds you can scarcely hear them.

Buy as in 1903—by comparison

Drive your old car to your Packard dealer's—if it is of average value, it will cover the down payment on a new Packard. The balance can be spread over many months. And the operating economies which your new Packard effects will make the monthly payments still easier.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

The Packard Eight . . from $2150 • The Packard Super-Eight . . from $2750
The Packard Twelve . from $3720 • Prices quoted are F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.
. . . . . Prices subject to increase without notice . . . . . .

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800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.

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Typography Prize For Year Won By New York Times

The Monitor Among First Group in Newspapers of Large Circulation

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—The New York Times yesterday received the Francis Wayland Ayer cup for typographical superiority in the third annual exhibition of newspaper typography, in which 1386 dailies were entered. Nine awards in all were made by a jury of three men, as follows:

Newspapers up to 10,000 circulation (total of 888 entries): First honorable mention, Chambersburg, (Penna.) Public Opinion; second mention, Adrian (Mich.) Daily Telegram; third, Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

Newspapers of 10,000 to 50,000 circulation (total of 357 entries): First honorable mention, Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republican; second mention, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; third, Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Newspapers of 50,000 and more circulation (total of 141 entries): First honorable mention, New York (N. Y.) Times; second, New York (N. Y.) Herald Tribune; third, Cleveland (Ohio) Press.

1386 Dailies Entered

The jury was composed of Mr. Fred W. Kennedy, director of the Journalism Laboratories, University of Washington, Seattle, and manager of the Washington Press Association; Mr. Marlen Pew, editor of Editor & Publisher, and Mr. Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The 1386 papers represented approximately 78 per cent of the 1882 papers which had been invited to compete in the exhibition.

It was announced that each entry was examined by the jury and rated on typography, which includes the selection of type, display values and spacing; make-up, including distribution of display units, balance, accessibility of news and advertisements, and the handling of runovers; and presswork, including impression, uniformity of distribution, legibility and inkwork.

The jury eliminated the entrants until the final three in each group were selected. Then the winners of first honorable mention in each of the three classifications were put in competition for the cup, named after the founder of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

Survivors in First Group

The papers in the first group which survived up to the final elimination included: Advertiser, Elmira (N. Y.); Record, Troy (N. Y.); Evening Sentinel, Ansonia (Conn.); Standard, Cortland (N. Y.); and Tribune Times, Hornell (N. Y.).

The papers in the second group which survived up to the final elimination include:

Courant, Hartford (Conn.); and Journal, Providence (R. I.).

The papers in the third group which survived up to the final elimination include: The Christian Science Monitor, Boston (Mass.); Herald Tribune, New York (N. Y.); Post-Standard, Syracuse (N. Y.); Times, New York (N. Y.), and Sun, New York (N. Y.).

All of the 1386 papers in the exhibition were editions of March 4.

Last year the cup was won by the Hartford Courant, and in 1931 by the New York Herald Tribune.

Railroads and Trucks Find Profit in Union

(Continued from Page 1)

ways for many years. Serious agitation for store-door delivery in New York City began at least as early as 1918, and its adoption in that difficult traffic area was scheduled to take place last month but has been postponed. Meanwhile, the trying out of the plan has gone forward in other parts of the country.

The St. Louis Southwestern or "Cotton Belt" railway was one of the first to initiate this service, organizing a motortruck subsidiary late in 1928 to pick up and deliver less-than-carload lots of merchandise freight for its shippers without extra charge. The practice spread, and on Oct. 1, 1931, all the railroads in the Missouri River and southwestern territory established free pick-up and delivery service on most less-than-carload freight moving under 300 miles.

Finds Service a Success

The "Cotton Belt" Line is sufficiently satisfied with the results of this coördination that it has recently extended the extra service to carload traffic. Not all the southwestern carriers have found the results of the experiment to come up to their expectations, but the Missouri, Kansas & Texas reports an increase of one-fourth in the poundage of freight originated by its motortruck subsidiary in 1932 over that of 1931.

How widely the idea has taken root is illustrated in the fact that among the railroads now offering some door-to-door service are the Southern Pacific on the west coast, the Boston & Maine in New England, the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville in the South, and the Chicago & North Western Union Pacific and Northern Pacific in the West.

And what does all this mean to the ordinary housewife? It means that, along with other combination motor-rail freight services, if experts are correct in believing coördinated transport is the most efficient, she will find her groceries cheaper and fresher, the department stores better stocked, and her children's schools better supported in taxes than if all transportation went exclusively either to the highways or the rails.

These are times of change, just the same as were the days when puffing engines won supremacy over the canal boats, and even the manner of change changes, for this time it is, according to consensus, a linking together rather than a displacement of the old.

Puts It on Service Basis

"We are beginning to realize," says Mr. J. R. Turney, vice-president of the St. Louis Southwestern, "that complete transportation of merchandise from door to door was demanded, not by truck competition, but by the requirements of modern business."

And he believes the success of the practice is greater where given on the basis of what the shipper needs than where grudgingly given within barely those boundaries where truck competition is felt.

Similarly Mr. E. A. deFuniak, freight traffic manager of the Louisville & Nashville, says:

"Our company has not entered this business merely as a measure of self-defense against truck competition or in an effort to regain lost business, but because we have recognized a growing need for this type of service."

This company and the Chicago & Northwestern have received letters of appreciation from shippers commending the improvement in convenience and speed.

Whether the pick-up and delivery cost is absorbed by the railroad within its regular rate or whether an additional charge is made for it has not become uniform as yet. Frequently it is so absorbed on the shorter hauls. In other instances, the charge is said to represent the bare cost of the service, 10 cents per 100 pounds appearing to be a typical amount.

Expect Rate Adjustment

Naturally, the question arises, "Can the railroads afford to give this extra service at current rates?" It is supposed that rates will have to be adjusted to individual cases, but Mr. Turney points out that door service by motor will make economies in the now heavy railroad terminal costs that will offset in part, if not entirely, the additional cost.

Even in carload traffic the "Cotton Belt" has found the cost of delivery by truck to average about $6 per car while switching costs would amount to nearly twice as much.

Mr. H. W. Beyers, vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern, notes that even among plants located on railroad sidings, it has reduced considerably the use of trap-cars, which means freight cars used for switch-engine virtual drayage.

In many cases, as in that of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and most of the southwestern carriers, the railroad has made contracts with local truckers to do the pick-up and delivery work. This also has been the method of the Boston & Maine which began store-door service in 1932 after nearly seven years' experience in contract operation of trucks where local rail service had been discontinued.

The Southern Pacific has found, however, according to Mr. L. B. Young, general manager of its Pacific Motor Transport Company, that it can make savings of approximately 20 per cent by operating its own trucks. In other places the good will and the traffic contacts of private truckers have been found helpful.

No Longer An Experiment

It has been suggested that the Railway Express Agency, which is jointly owned by the railways, might logically take on the pick-up and delivery service, and it is doing this at certain points for some eastern lines. It is also experimenting with highway transportation of less-than-carload freight on routes out of Chicago to Milwaukee, Wis., and to South Bend, Ind.

However the thing may be done, "store-door delivery of less-than-carload freight has advanced beyond the experimental stage to indicate" to the leading magazine, Railway Age, "that its general adoption by railways throughout the country is only a matter of time," and that "the motorization of terminal operations, the delivery of carload as well as less-than-carload freight by motortrucks, is a subject to which railway officers can well devote careful and open-minded attention."

Another joining of forces between the railroad and the independent motortrucker has been taking place just within the last few months.

If one happens to be near the Chicago & Alton tracks in Illinois he may see a string of loaded motortrucks perched, two to a car, on flat cars in the middle of a freight train, riding in state from Chicago to St. Louis or vice versa. Or he may see a similar sight along the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee electric line.

Is This Lese Majesty?

Mr. Trucker gathers his load, drives up a ramp onto the railroad car, gets the load carried between cities for a rate said to be less than the wear and tear on the truck for the over-the-road drive, and then delivers his groceries or what-have-you at the other end of the line. Or better yet, the trucking company may use trailer vans so that only the loaded van need be put on the freight car and motive part of the vehicle be kept in use moving other trailers.

This is the sort of service provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad by a type of standardized, demountable truck bodies which it loads into gondola cars and lifts out onto the truck chassis with a crane. Such a body 20 feet long is carried from Jersey City to Baltimore, for example, for $35.

The economics of the business works out something like this: The line haul cost per loaded car mile on American railways averages 16.1 cents, carrying 50,000 pounds. It would take three 8-ton or 10-ton trucks to carry the same load, and their direct operating costs, according to a Department of Commerce survey would be 21.8 cents per truck mile or 65.8 cents for the three.

That leaves an average margin of nearly 50 cents a mile the trucker and the railroad can divide between themselves and with the shipper if they use the railroad in its field of vantage—the line haul—and use the truck in its field of vantage at the two ends of the trip.

Both Parties the Gainers

Much railroad clerical work is saved by the fact that the truck body goes through on one waybill and at one rate according to size, whatever the contents. The Alton traffic department believes the plan is working pretty well in getting back for the railroad business which otherwise would go and has been going by road.

A predecessor to this combination is the container car which was inaugurated on the New York Central Lines 11 years ago and is now being used on the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley.

It consists essentially of a gondola car into which are fitted six or more steel boxes or containers each of which can be swung out onto a truck.

While the containers were primarily designed for merchandise to give the shipper a special rate on a smaller unit than the carload, special types have been adapted to the handling of bulk commodities such as brick, lime and coal with special advantages.

In the case of merchandise a marked saving in claims for damage to shipments is said to have been made.

In England the London, Midland & Scottish Railway is extending its container service for door-to-door removals of household furniture.

Note—The table of state restrictions on size of motor vehicles, published yesterday, applies to trucks, not buses.

Boston-New York

$2 Leave Daily 303 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7207 141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-2565 9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Railroads Take Trucks for a Ride

Upper Left—Courtesy of New York Central Lines to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Right—Rail Vans, Inc., Chicago. Lower Left—Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad

HOW RAILWAYS AND TRUCK COMPANIES CO-OPERATE

Top Left to Right—Great Containers Are Shipped by Rail, Thence Loaded to Truck for Door Delivery. Portable and Demountable Truck Body Being Unloaded at Point of Destination to Truck. Bottom—Loaded Trucks Shipped by Freight to Destination, Thence Unloaded to Make Their Own Door Deliveries.

Convention Seeks Air Union to Foster World-Wide Peace

Police System Governed by League Included in Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A series of draft conventions designed to consecrate aviation for world service has been drawn up by the New Commonwealth—a society founded in London last year for the promotion of international law and order.

The first of these draft conventions is concerned with the formation of an International Air Union to which it is proposed that governments should delegate their policing powers in respect of aviation and their right to grant concessions for public air transport services.

These air transport services would be controlled by an organization called the International Air Transport Company, to which all states belonging to the International Air Union would have the right to subscribe in equal proportions.

Another convention pledges signatories to abolish all bombing aircraft. The last of the series gives the Council of the League of Nations the right to form an international air force to be used under prescribed conditions to bring assistance to a country menaced by external aggression. It would have a permanent staff stationed at Geneva and the personnel would be recruited internationally from volunteers—"no nation being allowed to provide more than 20 per cent."

In drawing up these conventions, the New Commonwealth proceeded from the premise that "the maintenance of peace, the application of international sanctions and the repression of acts of aggression are the province of the League of Nations itself." The plan is aimed at providing "more effective machinery by which the League may carry out the mission defined in the Covenant."

Among the sponsors of the New Commonwealth are Lord Cecil, Lord Davies, M. Henry de Jouvenel and Prof. Ernst Jäckh.

MacChesney Urges Parity of Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Inflation of currency or the reduction of debts are the two courses open for an improvement in the economic situation in the United States, declared Gen. N. W. MacChesney, minister designate to Canada, in a recent address here before the Toronto Real Estate Board. Of these solutions, reduction of debts is preferable.

Parity of exchange between Canada and the United States was advocated by the speaker for mutual advantage. Freer trade between the two countries was also suggested. In the Anglo-Saxon temperament is found an idealistic strain which makes impossible for them to make compromises and get along. For this reason the Anglo-Saxon countries will move on together toward the advancement of civilization.

Closer relations between money values and commodity prices must be attained, he continued. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, founded to renew the confidence of the public, may accomplish this end. The United States will presently evolve a uniform banking system with increased powers for the federal reserve system, until all banks come under its purview, making decentralization possible.

Customs Official in Haiti Admits Accepting Bribes

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—David P. Johnson, an American customs collector, whom the State Department said had confessed to taking bribes and defrauding the Haitian Government of customs revenue, surrendered today to the authorities in Haiti to face trial.

A statement from the State Department said his immunity to arrest was withdrawn after a long investigation which the department said was instituted by the American receiver and financial adviser to Haiti, Sidney de la Rue.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. W. E. Corya, Beardstown, Ill.
W. E. Corya, Beardstown, Ill.
Mrs. William E. Howes, Utica, N. Y.
Irene Kistler Parks, Elmira, N. Y.

City of Boston Sells Notes

City Treasurer Dolan has arranged with a group of Clearing House banks to take $1,000,000 City of Boston temporary loan notes dated April 12 and due Oct. 2 at 4¼ per cent, on a 365-days to the year, interest to follow, basis.

DORCHESTER AWNING CO., Inc.
Forty Years' Experience Manufacturing Awnings of the Highest Grade

WEDDING CANOPIES and Large Tents To Let

1548-1558 DORCHESTER AVENUE
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Machado Calls on Army To End Havana Bombings

HAVANA, Cuba, April 14 (AP)—Troops were called to stamp out terrorism today after 17 bomb explosions killed one person and injured three or four.

The blasts came yesterday and last night on the heels of several anonymous letters to police headquarters warning that yesterday would start "Red Week in Havana."

Cavalry was called out after police had started a roundup of persons suspected of terroristic tendencies and opposition to the rule of President Machado. The mounted troops patrolled Galiano Street, while throughout the city automobiles were stopped at gunpoint and searched.

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Armour Star Hams, 10 lb. avg.	lb.	17c
Swift's Premium or T. I. Reed's Hams	lb.	19c
Armour Smoked Shoulders	lb.	10c
Squire's Arlington Shoulders	lb.	15c
Northern Turkeys, 14 lb. avg.	lb.	26c
Fancy Fowl	lb.	23c
Large Roasting Chickens	lb.	30c
Boneless Veal Roast	lb.	19c
Boneless Sirloin Roast	lb.	39c
S. G. Peas or Tomatoes	2 cans	25c
Royal Baking Powder 12 oz. can		37c
Salted Peanuts Cooked Daily	lb.	25c
Country Roll Butter	lb.	25c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

Banish cooking odors
Why apologize to your guests when kitchen odors permeate the house? Light an Eyptian candle. Its delightful fragrence dispels all odors of cooking. Minimizes odors of fresh paint, varnish, oil cloth, linoleum. Freshens and sweetens the air. 18 Candles with handy holder 25c. At your druggist—or mailed direct for 30c.
THE CANDO CORPORATION
25 Thorndike St., Cambridge, Mass.
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EYPTIAN INCENSE CANDLES

Committee Reviews Charge Against Long

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—A petition, filed by a score of citizens of his State, asking removal from the Senate of Mr. Huey P. Long, self-styled Louisiana "Kingfish," on charges of personal dishonesty and corruption was before the Elections Committee today.

Senator Walter F. George, chairman of that committee, said that if the petition contained anything that "goes to the right" of Mr. Long to hold his seat, a "proper investigation" would be made.

Senator Long said: "I don't know anything about it and I don't care."

The petitioners included mostly farmers from St. Francisville, Laurel Hill, Bains, Wilson and Plettenberg. They said similar petitions would follow from other parishers, and asserted they could prove by witnesses that Senator Long was "personally dishonest, corrupt and immoral." His continuance in office, they added, was "repulsive to the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Louisiana and to the nation."

Indiana Revision To Save $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14—Complete reorganization of the Indiana state government, authorized by the last General Assembly and completed April 14, will effect an annual saving to the State of $3,000,000, Gov. Paul V. McNutt stated.

Consolidation of 158 boards and commissions into eight divisions of state government has been accomplished by this reorganization. Tremendous powers of administration are centered in the hands of the Governor by the new set-up.

The eight divisions of government in the Indiana structure are: Executive, headed by the Governor; audit and control; treasury; public works; education, and state. In addition to heading the executive division, Governor McNutt holds a portfolio in each of the other divisions.

Control of all state institutions, including educational, penal and benevolent, will be retained by the executive department, of which the Governor is the sole head, it was stated in the reorganization plan.

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the rate charged for electricity to the distributing undertakings being graded inversely to the amount of the consumption. It falls therefore continuously as the demand increases.

The scheme has already made electricity available over wide areas at rates cheap enough to enable its application to industrial and agricultural purposes, and the board looks to continual growth. All profits after paying interest and sinking fund on capital go toward reducing the cost of supply.

Britain Increases Use of Electricity By Cheaper Rates

Construction of Lines Puts Nation in Third Place as Producer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A notable achievement in bringing Britain for the first time up to third place in world production of electricity is recorded in the fifth annual report of the board under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew R. Duncan, which is charged by the British Government with the development of this form of energy upon a nation-wide scale.

The board has constructed a "grid" of 4000 miles of cables linking up all the chief centers of population throughout England, Scotland and Wales. This grid taps a comprehensive system of high-power generating stations which produce electricity of uniform voltage, and in sufficient quantity to supply not only the entire national needs for the time being, but also to provide for indefinite expansion for the future.

The grid has been practically completed. The generating stations are in an advanced stage of construction, temporary installations carrying on wherever the permanent centers are not yet operating.

The scheme up to the present has cost £26,700,000—being within 2½ per cent of the original estimates. The ultimate outlay contemplated is £50,000,000. Consumption of electricity, despite trade slump conditions, shows an increase of 7 per cent in sales in the past 12 months.

The improvement is not confined to the more prosperous counties. Even in depressed industrial areas on the northeast coast of England and in Scotland the board is able to claim that consumption tends to show an upward movement.

The grid is a long-term undertaking. At the prices it is now charging for electricity, it promises to save its own capital cost in 10 years. The tariff in each area has been so designed as to encourage development,

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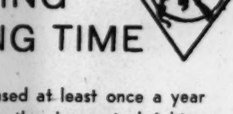

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Swedish Men Seek To Protect Rights In Working World

Married Women in Posts Cause Formation of Job Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWEDEN—Swedish men of all parties and occupations are joining a society for protection of their working rights from women.

The aim of the Gothenburg Association is to procure "a better and more just distribution of opportunities of work between men and women."

A movement is on foot to link the association with one of the trade unions with a membership of some 15,000.

It has just been pointed out on behalf of the association that it does not aim at working against women in their position as self-supporters, but it alleges too favorable treatment of women in certain appointments. In many cases, it claims, women have ousted men, and married women have also taken posts from unmarried ones.

The association states that there are too many married teachers who make it difficult for young girls to get positions in schools.

The association contends that it is wrong for a married woman to be able to enter state and government offices. It objects to her doing her shopping by telephone in the middle of the day. It is reported that in one government office in Stockholm there are 800 married women.

It was suggested here recently that married women in the post office employ should have certain hours free to look after their homes. This suggestion has, however, aroused strong protests from the women's organizations, who demand equal rights with the men.

New Orleans Girls Give Stone to Scout Little House Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—A century-old granite paving stone from New Orleans was added to boulders from many other sections of the country in the "memory garden" at the National Girl Scout Little House here today.

Miss Cora Stanton Jahncke, daughter of the former Assistant Secretary of Navy, presented the stone on behalf of the New Orleans Girl Scouts as their contribution to the garden started several years ago with boulders, laurel and wild roses that Mrs. Herbert Hoover brought from the Rapidan camp.

"The placing of this century-old stone with its time-worn surface passing from under southern suns to northern ones brings thoughts of our magnificent Girl Scout organization," Scout Jahncke said as she turned the stone over to Miss Elizabeth Fish, daughter of Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who received it for the Little House.

New Orleans' amazing record of paving was brought to light at the ceremonies. The most important thoroughfare of New Orleans was paved in the fall of 1822 with cobblestones said to have been brought on incoming vessels as ballast and costing $1 apiece.

The following years saw various types of stones arriving as ballast in sailing ships' holds including round-top cobblestones, Belgian blocks and large square granite slabs. Today there are a few of these old relics still to be seen in the blind-end of streets down in the older districts near the levee.

The Girl Scout garden has been growing plant by plant and stone by stone. A Mary Wallace rose, named after the sister of the present Secretary of Agriculture, blooms there. Two box trees are from historic Gunston Hall on the Potomac. Boulders have been sent from virtually every section of the country. A 275-pound copper stone from the Anaconda mine was sent by Butte (Mont.) Girl Scouts.

In the lower end of the garden is a Buckeye tree sent by Girl Scouts from Ohio, a California redwood tree planted by Mrs. Hoover and a red maple planted in memory of the founder of Girl Scouting, Mrs. Juliette Low.

Electric Shareholdings

Electric Shareholdings Corporation deferred action on the $1.50 dividend on the preferred stock due to be paid June 1. Value of net assets on April 10, with investments taken at market prices, was equal to $92.29 a share on the preferred.

Women Mobilize To Block Repeal And Lift Morals

Dry Groups Plan National Union to Rouse Public to New Danger

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Plans for a woman's national union for political action to fight repeal, and to mobilize community thought to demand morality in its moving pictures, radio programs and literature, was adopted here by women from 37 states at the final session of the tenth annual convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, of which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is chairman.

A model constitution was approved for state units, each of which will set as its goal the control of 90 votes in every precinct or smaller voting districts.

Massed at the Lincoln Memorial today to commemorate, in the final event of their three-day program, the assassination of President Lincoln by a drink-crazed man, the women asked for a "redress of grievances," calling upon the people of the United States to revoke the beer bill "passed in collusion with brewers, organized agents and capitalists opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment without regard to the safety and welfare of women and children in whose interest we, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, are entitled to speak." Copies of the petition were sent to the President and both houses of Congress.

Challenge to Government

"We challenge the right of this Government to sanction the betrayal of the nation by the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor forbidden by the Constitution," the petition concluded. The march to the Lincoln Memorial was preceded by a morning prayer service.

At a Jefferson Day luncheon yesterday, the women adopted a "Buy Dry; Patronize the Dry Merchant" national slogan on recommendation of the Rev. William S. Abernathy of Washington. The women were urged to do their buying only in stores which do not sell beer. The Rev. Mr. Abernathy told them he believed that free-flowing beer will be perhaps the greatest aid in retaining the Eighteenth Amendment.

"We must resent the return of the liquor traffic with all the fervor and the power at our command, and the best way to resist is to attack," Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas told the women in an address last night which was radiocast to the nation. Declaring that lawlessness is inborn in the liquor traffic, he pointed out that the day after beer was authorized the newspapers began to carry reports of violations of the law. This mechanical age, he said, calls for absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquor.

Repeal an Invitation

"Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," Senator Sheppard declared, "continue beer and wine, or any other form of beverage alcohol, and such action would be interpreted as an invitation to the use of intoxicants and an approval of the liquor traffic, especially when the Government shares its profits as a source of revenue."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a speaker at yesterday's luncheon, said that "John Barleycorn" had tried to return first through appetite, then through avarice and finally he decided to pay his way back. She contrasted the early temperance crusaders with the wet organization by that name, declaring, "We will resist to the very last what the wet crusaders are trying to do."

A resemblance to the old-time temperance meetings was given the luncheon when the 300 women joined Mr. Homer Rodeheaver, in singing "The Brewers' Big Horses Can't Run Over Me."

Mrs. Peabody flaunted a beer advertisement that had been received by the cafeteria at one of the local high schools and declared that if beer is to be sold in schools, it "will soon be in the Sunday school."

Dry Era Helps Schools

Mrs. Joy Elmer Morgan, wife of the head of the National Association for Education by Radio, declared that at least 1,000,000 students now in school would not be there "if liquor had been allowed to mortgage their parents' salaries." An overwhelming number of teachers, she said, know first hand the great advantage prohibition has been to children.

The deliberate plotting of brewers to arouse an appetite for beer in the colleges, was decried by Mrs. Martha N. Brookings, who served for four years in the Massachusetts Legislature. "We women," she warned, "will not coöperate in such a program but will fight it at every point as readers, as buyers, as voters and as Christian mothers."

Mrs. Percy Walden, of Connecticut, reported that the drys in her State have formed an association of "citizens against ratification" to get out the dry vote. "If the present confusion among the wets continues, victory for the drys in Connecticut is almost assured," she predicted.

A telegram was sent last night to Gov. William Brandon, of Alabama, congratulating him upon his "courageous stand in support of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Buffer State to Aid Manchus Is Planned

MUKDEN, Manchuria, April 14 (AP)—Continuing its advance south of the Great Wall of China, the Japanese army today occupied the important town of Tsienan, about 100 miles northeast of Tientsin.

With the taking of this town the Japanese were in control of more than 1000 square miles of Chinese territory below the Wall, and it was evident that they intended to expel all Chinese troops in the region to the east of the Lwan river, which cuts through the Wall from Jehol and empties into the sea more than 50 miles below the Wall's eastern end.

This district east of the Lwan, it was authoritatively indicated, will be made a buffer zone between the state of Manchoukuo to the north and China proper and will be under the control of Japanese and Manchoukuo forces.

Soong China's Delegate

SHANGHAI, April 14 (AP)—Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance for the National Government, has decided to go to Washington for the international conferences with President Roosevelt and later to London for the world economic conference. He will sail Tuesday.

Germany Regrets British Caution

(Continued from Page 1)

an agreement for revision of any specific frontiers.

This explanation of the aims of the four-power pact was presented to the House of Commons yesterday by Sir John Simon. Referring to "the misunderstood matter of revision," the Foreign Secretary declared there is "all the difference in the world between considering whether we could not do something in coöperation with some other great powers to provide suitable machinery of revision, and the totally distinct question of whether there was any named frontier which could be agreed to revise."

From first to last, he added, the British Government had not been proposing something contrary to the League of Nations. He took the view that dangerous questions are not removed from Europe merely by treating every possible question as taboo.

Sir John said there was no thought of the large powers imposing their will on smaller powers, but rather for exploring the ground of the possibility of mutual written assurance of actual coöperation for preserving world peace, as well as the possibility of application of Article 19 of the Covenant on revision.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of the debate, declared parliamentary institutions which promised post-war security had been swept away in Germany. He added that there was now a ruthless dictatorship, militarism, an appeal to every form of martial spirit, and persecution of Jews. Heavy armament in such hands would not be desirable, he declared. Disarmament, he said, must come only "in due season and in moderation, or might bring war nearer instead of peace."

Germany Accepts Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 14—The German Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, at a press conference today, confirmed the report that he had discussed the four-power pact with Signor Benito Mussolini. He said Germany accepted the plan without variation. Close Italo-German relationship was desirable, he declared, adding that without the Fascist revolution there would have been no Brown Shirt revolution in Germany.

This 'Speeds Up' London Telephone Calls

Courtesy of Standard Telephones & Cables, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTRICATE MAZE OF WIRING IN 'BYPATH' AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Ingenious British Telephone Device Enables Messages to Take Bypaths

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An entirely new system of automatic telephony has been brought into use here with the opening of the advance exchange in Bethnal Green.

The system is the invention of two young engineers of the Standard Telephones & Cables Company, and it claims to effect a saving of 20 per cent in first cost of plant; 30 per cent in floor space; 40 per cent in weight; 29 per cent in junction plant, and 10 per cent in current consumption.

The name "bypath" has been chosen for the method, because the expensive switching mechanisms normally forming part of the talking circuit and kept in use throughout the conversation, are now held in bypath circuits which are only brought into operation for passing a call through the exchange. A saving of approximately 50 per cent in the amount of apparatus held has thus been achieved.

A simple illustration of the project is to imagine a tourist agency providing a guide to accompany each traveler throughout his journey, see him safely on the next stage, and then go off to attend to other travelers. Other advantages are that an exchange of 3500 lines can be accommodated on one floor instead of two as would be necessary for the former type of automatic equipment.

From the subscribers' point of view the new system gives faster service on both local and long distance calls, coupled with improved transmission. It also enables a call to follow an indirect route if the direct route is fully occupied.

There is an automatic recording apparatus which enables the post office engineers to see at a glance which routes are being lightly used or overloaded. It is also possible by a simple operation, occupying a few seconds, to take out switches from lightly loaded lines and put them into circuits requiring emergency service.

Some idea of the detail work required in setting up this exchange may be gained from the fact that there are some 2,600,000 soldered connections.

Mobilization of U. S. Industry Imminent

(Continued from Page 1)

different parts of the country. This, too, is a well-safeguarded proposition.

Finally, the delegation urged a much broader public works program to meet the unemployment program. On most points the Massachusetts delegation agreed in general emphatically with a group from organized labor which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, brought to the White House. Both wings of the labor movement were represented, with Mr. William Green and colleagues of the A. F. of L. on hand, and Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel for the railroad executives, Mr. Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and colleagues, on the other.

United on Shorter Hours

The labor groups united to propose shorter hours, in effect the 30-hour plan, minimum wages for all industries, and finally a public works program of from $4,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000. They also favored machinery through labor boards to protect workers from exploitation, unfair competition, and other current dangers.

The projects for dealing with the labor half of industry's problems are neither particularly new or revolutionary. But the scheme to mobilize private industry under the Government, for control and expansion of production is probably the most sweeping and socialistic plan ever seriously considered at the White House in peace times.

Under the proposal, basic types of industry would be coördinated and keyed to increased production by government supervision. Competition would be closely regulated, and there is even a hint that guarantee against loss in the tremendous expansion should be provided. It is safe to say that President Roosevelt's plans do not include the more grandiose of these projects. Nevertheless, he is keenly aware both of the need of speeding-up business and of regulating it to remove existing inequalities. His objective is the same as that of the latest mobilization plan, but his methods probably will be much more modest.

Army of Jobless Held To Endanger Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—"The post-war world has two armies each greater than in the pre-war world—the army of soldiers and the army of unemployed. The latter is the more dangerous of the two; the soldiers are held in leash by poverty, the worthless are increased by it."

Dr. F. W. Norwood, minister of the City Temple, London, expressed this view at this year's National Free Church Council Assembly here recently.

There was no such thing yet existent as world peace, said Dr. Norwood. There was war preparation everywhere qualified mainly by poverty and war-weariness. There was a sentiment for peace which was still strong—strong enough to be vitalized were it triumphantly led and encouraged with successes, but lacking these two elements its morale was affected.

So long as nations regarded each other as enemies they were potentially at war. Whether they expressed their enmity in armaments, leashed or unleashed, or in mutual strangle holds or tariffs was only a question of degree, for the struggle for peace was now rather on economic frontiers than on military ones.

Ishii Commission Hastens Date For Washington Visit

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 14—It is announced that the Ishii mission is sailing for San Francisco May 4, on the Tatsuta Maru, indicating that the Japanese-American conversations in Washington may be earlier than was previously expected.

Viscount Ishii also will head the Japanese delegation at the World Economic Conference with Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador at London, as vice-chairman of the delegation and Mr. Eigo Fukai, vice-president of the Bank of Japan, as financial expert.

The fact that Viscount Ishii is also heading the delegation to the World Conference further indicates that Japan is attaching more importance to the politics than to the economic aspects of the world parleys. It is expected that Viscount Ishii will also visit the European chancelleries after the economic conference, discussing Far Eastern problems. In connection with the Government's efforts to prevent foreign suspicions that Japan is ambitious to dominate all Asia, it is understood that a general arbitration agreement between Holland and Japan has been initialed at The Hague and shortly will be approved here. Terms of the treaty so far have not been revealed, but it probably provides for reference of possible disputes to the World Court.

Sound Proof Cabins Make Début on Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 14—The air distance between Chicago and New York has been cut to 4 hours and 35 minutes by a 10-passenger transport, which made the hop yesterday without the aid of tail winds and made only one stop en route—a scheduled landing at Cleveland.

The craft, an all-metal monoplane, is the first of a fleet of 60 which United Air Lines will put into service on its transcontinental route early this summer. Its top speed is 182 miles an hour, but it lands at between 55 and 60 miles an hour. Among the new features of the monoplane is the sound-proofed cabin, the walls of which are specially constructed. The airplane has retractive landing gear, which increases the speed, and small controllable flaps, which make it easy to trim the airplane in flight.

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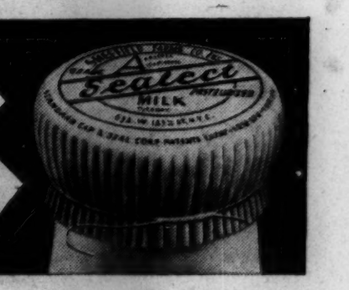

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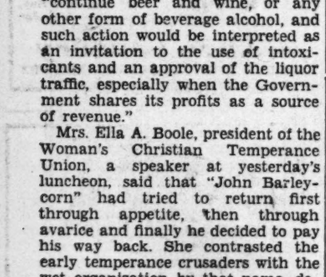

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Northwest Ready To Put 25,000 Men At Forestry Work

Regional Service Plans Provide for More Than Six Months' Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Work enough to keep 25,000 unemployed men busy for more than six months has been lined up in the forests of Oregon and Washington. The Pacific Northwest regional headquarters of the forest service is ready to begin placing crews on two days' notice.

Felling of burned and dead snags is expected to require the services of probably one-half of all the men employed in the Douglas fir forests of western Oregon and western Washington. Such work will result in reduction in fire hazards and will decrease cost of maintenance of roads, trails and telephone lines.

Snag felling would be carried on along ridges to provide less opportunity for fires to jump over ridges and to give fire fighters an opportunity to backfire in order to stop the spread of fires.

Other projects that may be carried on are construction and improvement of roads, trails, telephone lines, lookout houses and towers, public camp grounds and other structures, and work on insect control, timber and range surveys, stock driveways, erosion check dams and water development. Even emergency air landing fields may be built in some forests.

Plans for the program in this region were drawn up last December by supervisors and submitted to the chief forester at the request of Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, who asked for an estimate of the work that could be handled by unemployed labor in the national forest.

Although reforestation is mentioned as a leading project provided by the Roosevelt reforestation program, the Portland headquarters expect this project to be of minor importance in this region because young stock is limited.

Australian Labor Rebuffs Party Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mr. John T. Lang, former Labor Premier of New South Wales, who in his "repudiation of debts" battle with the Federal Parliament last year, was given the powers of a dictator within his own party, met with a rebuff at the metropolitan conference of the state section of the Australian Labor Party. The conference, led by the socialization group, rejected Mr. Lang's advice concerning the socialization policy for the next federal elections.

Mr. Lang urged the Labor Party not to go beyond the advocacy of the control of credit and banking as a first step. He advised caution, lest in trying to go too far the party should get nowhere. "Our enemies are not afraid of the man who goes around telling the people that he is going to socialize everything overnight, or even in one Parliament, because they know the people will not believe such a man and will reject him," he said.

When Mr. Lang finished his speech, delegates submitted him to heavy questioning after which the conference declared for straight-out socialization without limitation. Since 1927, Mr. Lang has occupied the position of dictator in the State Labor Party, having been given absolute powers by the 1926 conference. The decision of the conference just concluded means that the dictatorship has ended.

More Coöperation Urged In Character Building Movement

For the purpose of studying the parts industry, government, leisure-time activities, family, education and religion play in the development of character and to effect coöperation between these factors, an Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England will be conducted April 17 to 20 by Boston University's school of religious education and social service.

A four-point effect is expected to result from the institute. It is thought that leaders of agencies and organizations will get a better understanding of character development and that individual groups more definitely will regard themselves as means and not as ends, sharing in a program for the welfare of the whole community. In addition, it is felt that community program building will be stimulated to meet community needs and that an attempt will be made to discover a technique for securing the coöperation of character building forces.

Outstanding persons in each field are scheduled to address the institute. These include: Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor and author; Dr. Mark May, director of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University; Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will preside at the institute assembly on government on Tuesday evening, while former Gov. Frank G. Allen will preside at the industry session on Monday evening. Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon will preside over the leisure-activities discussions on Wednesday morning.

London Spendthrifts Urged to Drop 'Spend'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"A little bit of money in the bank," is the slogan with which the first Thrift Missionary, Mrs. D. C. Chafy, is setting out to convert London to habits of saving.

Mrs. Chafy was appointed by the London Savings Bank early this year to carry out operations as a publicity organizer for saving, and, making her own machinery as she goes, she is busy in the gentle persuasion of all to "begin with a shilling and watch it mounting up."

She says that the admonitions to spend for employment are all very well; but, in order for spending to be really effective, it must be done wisely, and she adds that nothing is so conducive to wise spending as the fact that the money spent has first been saved.

Therefore, her campaign is carrying her into shops and offices, into small meetings specially arranged for her, and into clubs and societies where, by personal contacts, she is persuading the spendthrifts of London to mend their ways.

Boston Port's Campaign Promoted in Europe

In continuation of the efforts of the Boston Port Authority to build up its commerce, Mr. George P. Tilton, executive secretary, sails from Boston tomorrow on the Italian motorship Saturnia for a tour of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the interests of the port of Boston.

Mr. Tilton is to distribute posters and carefully prepared literature in many official quarters as well as to tourist, railway and shipping offices. He also will interview many European shippers and forwarders, as to shipping problems and possible extension and expansion of business. He will be abroad several months in his endeavor to build up passenger and freight business for Boston throughout Europe.

Navy Seeks Cause Of 'Blimp's' Crash Following Akron

Inquiry Takes Up Loss of Rescue Ship Off the New Jersey Coast

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 14 (AP)—The naval court of inquiry which has been conducting a hearing on the loss of the airship Akron with 73 lives, turned its attention today to the crash of the Navy's non-rigid dirigible, J-3, which was destroyed the day of the Akron disaster while out searching for her wreckage and crew.

The J-3's commander, Lieut.-Commander David Ervin Cummins, who had begged to take the blimp out to search for the Akron although the weather was unfavorable, and one of her crew, Chief Machinist's Mate Pasquale Bettio, were killed as she crashed into the water a few hundred yards off the shore at Beach Haven, N. J.

Immediately after convening, the court went into an executive session that lasted more than an hour.

Lieut.-Commander Jesse L. Kenworthy Jr., acting commandant of the naval air station, was the first witness to take the stand after the court had concluded its executive session. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy became acting commandant when Commander Frederick T. Berry, commandant, lost his life in the Akron crash.

Lieut. - Commander Kenworthy asked that he be named an "interested party," the same position occupied by Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley in connection with the Akron investigation. His request was granted. As acting commandant, the witness had the responsibility of ordering the J-3 aloft the day it crashed.

Had Commander F. C. McCord, skipper of the Akron, ordered "any other course except that taken in the last few minutes," the inquiry was told yesterday, the dirigible "might have avoided the turbulent atmosphere" in the vortex of the storm that dashed it to destruction. The testimony came from Lieut. Charles J. Maguire, chief aerologist at the naval air station here.

Mrs. Roosevelt Donates Children's Relief Gifts

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—To a thrift shop tea where five articles salable for children's charities served as admission, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came yesterday with five separate packages neatly wrapped in white paper.

Immediately, a thrifty shopkeeper marked her name on each of the five, for the gifts of Presidents' wives sell profitably for children's relief.

Articles small and practical, handkerchiefs and pillow slips, were what Mrs. Roosevelt brought, topping a mountain of assorted donations of fashionably-clad women.

Like other Presidents' wives before her, Mrs. Roosevelt took a keen interest in the project, one of Washington's long-established and staunch traditions.

Rice Sowed From Air In Sacramento Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The most modern methods known to man are being employed in the Sacramento Valley to sow rice. Three airplanes this week are flying over thousands of acres of land in two rice-growing districts, getting in the spring crop.

Piloting the planes are Ray Nicholson, Ralph Canning and Livingston Irving, all of whom have had experience in previous years dusting crops to rid the crops of insects.

Crews of five men in addition to the pilot are required in the work of planting rice by plane. Signal men are needed on the ground and others in the plane to handle the "sowing machines."

McCormick Convicted Of Income Tax Evasion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—There is a vacancy in the Manhattan marriage license bureau with the resignation of James J. McCormick, deputy city clerk and a Tammany leader, who has been found guilty on the charge of failing to file income tax returns in 1929 and 1930. Judge John G. Knox of the United States District Court, will impose sentence on Monday. The charges are misdemeanors and carry a maximum penalty of one year in prison and $10,000 fine for each of the two counts.

Mr. McCormick, who has been marriage clerk since 1921, admitted before the Hofstadter legislative inquiry body last year that he banked more than $200,000 in six years on an $8500 yearly salary, and, until December, 1931, had filed no income tax returns and paid no income taxes for eight years. The chief source of his large income was shown to be gratuities from couples he married. The jury found him not guilty of willful tax evasion.

To Describe Modern Germany

The Germany of today will be described in a German language lecture to be given tomorrow at the Berlitz School of Languages, 140 Newbury Street, at 3 p. m. One hour earlier, a lecture on Marshal Joffre, famous French war leader, will be delivered in French. Both lectures are open without charge to the public.

Cheating of Buyers Decried

Fraud practiced upon consumers was deplored by Mr. Kenneth B. Bachman, manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau at a meeting of the New England chapter of the American Marketing Society held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Mr. Bachman's subject was "Exploitation of the Consumer."

Ambassador's Daughter Presides Over Festival

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MISS FRANCOISE MAY

Belgian Girl Wins Part of Queen In Shenandoah Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Va., April 13—Miss Francoise May, daughter of the Belgian Ambassador to the United States and Mrs. Paul May, has been selected to act as queen of the annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival to be staged here on May 1 to usher in the fruit blossom season in the Shenandoah Valley. She will be attended by 30 princesses selected by women's schools and colleges of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The queen, after being crowned, will review the elaborate outdoor parade and pageant which characterizes the annual celebration and usually brings thousands of spectators from the East and middle West to Winchester.

Miss May was named as Queen by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.) of Virginia, friend of Mr. May and owner of a large apple orchard in Virginia.

Justice Costs Cut For Scottish Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Simplification and cheapening of procedure in the Scottish Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary are aimed at in a Government measure.

The measure is to be known as the "Scottish Justice Bill." Its provisions are based upon recommendations, many of them of a highly technical nature, made by a Royal Commission presided over by Lord Clyde.

Numerous formalities are to be abolished. The hearing of causes in the Court of Session is to be expedited by the creation of an additional tribunal of three judges. In criminal jury trials if less than eight jurors favor a verdict of guilty and there is not a majority for any other finding, there is to be deemed to be an acquittal..

Hall at Fair Wins Title Of 'Gadget Gallery'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—It is already called the "gadget gallery," although it was officially named the Hall of Progress by the directors of a Century of Progress, the Chicago world fair.

It is a section in the Travel and Transport Building set aside for exhibits of individual inventors who may rent small stalls here and offer their inventions for sale.

A great variety of ingenious devices is to be shown, says the exposition management. A German has contracted for space for a luminous mosquito catcher. Another gadget to be displayed is a folding clamp with which the user can attach an umbrella to the back of a park bench for shelter from rain. There will be oddities in foods and soft drinks, foreign-made concoctions of fruits in queer boxes, all sorts of tools for amateur carpenters, tricks, puzzles and parlor games.

Farm Strike Gains Members

MARSHFIELD, Wis., April 14 (AP)—Directors of the Wisconsin branch of the National Farm Holiday Association voted at a special meeting yesterday to join the Wisconsin Coöperative Milk Pool in calling a state-wide farm sales strike not later than May 13. Leaders of the holiday association and the milk pool claim a combined membership of more than 140,000 farmers.

Austria Prepares For Rising Power Of Hitler Forces

Dictatorship Seeks to Guard Public From Militant Party Machine

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — Austria's dictatorship has resulted in decrees issued by the cabinet, on the basis of a war emergency act; a censored press; banned political meetings and the prohibition of street manifestations. A little group of men exercise, on their own responsibility, the full authority of parliament, defying both precedent and law.

As in all similar cases, they justify this overriding of the people's representatives on the ground that they are serving the best interests of the people. They say that they are governing without Parliament because it had ceased to work for the nation and was being abused by party machines for the personal advantages of politicians.

The men who are exercising this dictatorship are to a large extent Christian Socialists, leaders of a Right wing, bourgeois party, made up of farmers, little merchants, artizans, a few workers and bureaucrats —all Roman Catholics. They are against the Social Democrats and the Hitlerites. And now they have undertaken a vehement fight against both groups—especially against the former.

The Christian Socialists, who, although weaker numerically than the Social Democrats, have almost always managed to hold power, have now decided to change the constitution. They want a stronger central authority. And they have plainly stated that they will not permit the reconvocation of Parliament until the Socialists promise in writing to vote for the desired constitutional amendments, that is, until the Socialists agree to the curtailment of their own power, transferring it largely into the hands of a hostile Prime Minister.

One of the chief reasons why the Premier wants this extensive authority is to deal with the Hitlerites. They are weak in Austria, but are growing rapidly. They art said to be directed and financed from Berlin, and under the impetus of Hitler's sweeping victories there are gaining many followers in Austria.

So the Austrian Government has taken all power into its hands, has increased the size of the army, given guns to an auxiliary police force, appointed a new chief of the state police and is on guard. It is a moment of emergency and the Austrian Government is meeting it by assuming dictatorial powers.

Australians Note Revival of Travel By Holiday Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — A revival of overseas travel by Australians provides another indication that the trade is improving.

Shipping companies and tourist agencies report that this season will be bigger than any in the last three years, and the number traveling will be about double that of last year.

In every section of the shipping trade brisk business is reported, and the increased trade is considered to reflect the better and more settled financial conditions in the Commonwealth. Because of high exchange rates against Australia, the tourist traffic to America and European countries has fallen off considerably, and the objective of most travelers this season is Britain. It is estimated that about £3,000,000 will be paid in fares by holiday makers to the shipping companies.

Pleasure cruises from Australia to the Pacific islands, which have been developed on a large scale this year for the first time, are being well booked. Tourist traffic to China and Japan is reviving strongly, and with the introduction of new luxury liners by the Matson Company between Australia and San Francisco, a steady increase in the passenger traffic to the United States is expected.

'Don't Finish a Book You Don't Like,' Van Doren Tells Literature Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 14—"No person needs a reason for liking or disliking a book," declared Carl Van Doren, biographer, critic and editor-in-chief of the Literary Guild, speaking last night at the Institute of Modern Literature, at Bowdoin College. Mr. Van Doren was the last speaker of the institute.

"You either like a book or you do not like it, and that is all there is to it," Mr. Van Doren said. "It is not necessary for you to dig out a reason for your like or dislike. It is easy to read a book if you do not listen to talk about it. Avoid the folks who indulge in nervous exultation or in condemnation."

In speaking of the way in which authors choose their subjects, he said: "People often ask, 'why did he take such a subject?' It is just the same as asking the question, 'why did he fall in love?' or saying it in a different way, 'I don't see what he saw in her.' Writers do not take subjects for any particular reason. They take a particular subject because they like it.

"Behind every book there is a passion, a passion of the author for the subject, and not a passion to create a work of art. An author naturally produces a certain kind of book. You can't go to an author and order a certain type of book. You have to take what comes.

"Good books are not like any other good books. You should expect something different," he said. "Read a book if you like it, but don't read it if you don't. There is no law which requires you to finish a book you don't like."

Speaking of critics he said: "Critics without experience of life are of little use as critics of literature. They demand that all books be as simple or as dull as they have found life, think it is, and conclude it must be. The good critics are those who can feel so much at home in this book or that, even when it is narrow or profound or specialized, that they can later interpret it in terms of human experience at large. The measure of the critic is not only his acquaintance with books but his experience of life. Neither is enough without the other."

Farm Bill Forecast To Cost $40,000,000

Declaring that the people of Massachusetts will be assessed $40,000,000 annually in taxes, reflected in higher prices in the goods they buy, as a result of the farm bill, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today telegraphed Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus Coolidge, opposing the Bankhead amendment to the farm bill and the retail floor tax.

The Borah amendment, providing 30 days' leeway to merchants in which to move goods already on hand before the tax would become effective, is satisfactory to Boston retailers if the floor tax cannot be taken out of the bill entirely, Mr. Bloomfield told the Senators. Several New England chambers of commerce have taken the same attitude and have sent similar wires to their respective members of Congress, as well as some of the large grocery chain stores.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association opposes the retail floor tax. The Bankhead amendment, defining chain stores as concerns having two or more units, excludes them from the provisions of the 30-day leeway provided in the Borah amendment, Mr. Bloomfield said. The alternative, he pointed out, is that higher prices will become effective immediately upon the bill becoming a law.

Britain Provides Background For Guarding Stocks

Passes Series of Laws Protecting Joint-Stock Company Proceedings

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain furnishes precedent for action parallel to that proposed by Mr. Roosevelt for protecting investors against company-pushing fraud.

Legislation at Westminster has taken the form of a long series of measures covering joint-stock company proceedings, including bankruptcy. Not the least important of these laws are the larceny act of 1861 and the somewhat intricate companies acts of 1928 and 1929.

One of the main safeguards provided takes the form of penal responsibility laid upon the shoulders of chartered auditors of company accounts to see that the statements issued by directors give full and reliable information of ventures in which the public is invited to participate.

Prior to 1931 these measures were by no means uniformly successful in preventing fraud, but in that year a British law-court ruling was given which placed such wide construction upon the duty of supervision required of the auditors as to have since changed the situation materially for the better.

This duty as defined by Mr. Justice Wright of the British High Court is to see that the shareholders are not only placed in possession of "a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs" but also to insure that such documents as balance-sheets do not omit information of any essential character.

An immediate result has been the adoption by British auditors for their own protection of a system of supervision so stringent as largely to close previously existent loopholes for fraud on the part of company-promoters generally. Little is now heard here in consequence of a demand for further legislation for the protection of shareholders to which prominent place was given in the Liberal Party's political "yellow book" of 1928.

On the other hand, that leading British commercial journal the Economist has pointed out that the problem of securing efficient direction for some of the larger British joint-stock enterprises is still far from solved.

A development last year was the formation of a strong British investment trusts association designed to facilitate concerted action, on the part of shareholders in cases of default and other occurrences adversely affecting joint-stock interests.

Huge Museum Planned To Hold Polar Ship Fram

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—A plan to build a museum to accommodate in full rig the Norwegian polar ship Fram, which is claimed to have been nearer the north and south poles than any other vessel, was approved at a meeting here of the Geographical Society.

The Fram served the three famous polar explorers, Fridtjof Nansen, Otto Sverdrup and Roald Amundsen. More than 50,000 kroner has already been subscribed to a fund for achieving the project. A provisional museum has been designed by Magnus Puolsson. The entrance hall will form a museum for polar relics. An English committee has been formed for collecting funds under the presidency of Lord Cecil of Chelwood.

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The Home Forum

Spring Surges Upon Middlebrook

IT IS all very well for poets to sing of bursting buds and the sad evening note of robins. It is all very well for the little girl next door to bring home great bunches of white lilies, clutched in her fat, dimpled little fist, and her brother to harvest golden dandelions by the armful. It is all very well for sentimental fellows like me to write pieces about the peculiar glory of spring. These phenomena, interesting enough in themselves, are no help to us dirt farmers.

They do not sow our crops for us, or till our soil, or plant our dozen early lettuce seedlings, or even nail up our six peach trees against the wall with felt strips from our second best fedora hat. With us dirt farmers, indeed, spring is a pretty grim business, with little time left to contemplate its softer side.

At Middlebrook we contemplate the softer side and the peculiar glory of spring as long as we can, and usually until it is almost too late. We contemplate it so long that we awake one morning to the song of mating birds and the sudden realization that the full tide of spring is upon us and nothing done to prepare for it. Then we rush at the soil with desperation, wishing that spring wouldn't sweep on so fast, hoping for a few dull days and perhaps a frost at night to hold back the upward surge of growth until we can cope with it.

For even on our poor imitation of a dirt farm (which affords Dirt Farmer Pudbury an unending source of delight and a pleasant sense of superiority) spring means vast preparations, prodigies of digging and hoeing and planting, deep consultations as to seeds and seasons, learned arguments as to the relative merit of short, fat radishes and thin, long ones, constant debate as to weather prospects. Well, as usual we have delayed everything this year, we cannot cope with the upward surge of growth, we are overwhelmed on all sides by the flood tide of spring.

Why, at this moment, while Farmer Pudbury marches up and down his black fields, following his plow and followed by a fluttering cloud of sea gulls, we haven't even finished nailing up our peach trees to the wall. The trouble, you see, is that there are not enough horses like Mr. Pudbury's about here; and, as there are few horses left, there is only one old man who works with leather, making harness; and this old man, who could have given us tons of waste pieces of leather for nailing up our peaches a few years ago, has hardly any now. He is convinced that the disappearance of the horse is at the bottom of the world's economic problems. Certainly the coming of the automobile is serious for the peach industry.

Finally, I am reduced to cutting up all my old hats into strips for the peaches. The third and second best ones have gone in this fashion; and, as the peach buds swell into luxurious pink and must be nailed up right away, the best one may go yet. Peach farming, when you have only six peach trees and three hats, is one of the most depressed branches of agriculture about here. But what are a few hats in comparison with the hundreds of peaches that we expect to harvest next fall, if the late frosts don't nip the pink buds?

* * *

By this time, all our thrifty neighbors have started to sow their vegetables. Mrs. Glumby boasts that she has peas out of the ground. Mrs. Pudbury served rhubarb at dinner tonight. But we, as usual, are behind everyone else. We still have the mark of the city upon us. Thus humiliated, we leave the peach trees half complete and the second best hat in the same condition, and we fairly dash at the ground. We dig a few square yards, we rake a little space clear and we sow a preliminary crop of spinach and radishes, with the feeling of pioneers whose food will depend entirely on their own harvest.

This first sowing is accomplished with difficulty, for the little boy next door, though a born agriculturist (judging by the earthy condition of his hands and face) lacks technique. That is to say, as soon as I have raked over a square yard, he trundles about it in his absurdly large rubbers and quickly has it tramped hard again.

In the end, we adopt a crafty stratagem. To keep him occupied, we give him seeds of his own to plant in a private corner. He does not realize that they are rice seeds which will never come up in this country. A cruel deception, perhaps; but, if we were to give him spinach or radish seed, we should have vegetables springing at us from every direction among the roses and hollyhocks. That happened to us two years ago, when his sister filled our rock garden with young turnips and dwarf beans. So Robin plants the rice and treads it into the earth with enthusiasm.

All this, of course, is not the main crop, not the great kitchen garden proper, which will cover the space of a large city lot as soon as there is warmth in the ground and we can get at it. This is only a beginning, a kind of recognition that spring is here, a sort of obligation we owe to the season and to the neighborhood; for, most likely, in the cold earth the spinach and radishes won't come to much good. We must hold up our end among our neighbors, who already suspect us of being mere parlor farmers, afraid to soil our hands in the ground.

* * *

Meanwhile the rest of the garden, the flower garden which we secretly prefer to the vegetables, is leaping up to greet the first warm sunshine, leaping up in utter confusion and disorder, fairly crying out for our care, for the great spring cleaning which every garden needs. As we contemplate what has to be done, it makes us a little hopeless, and we know in advance that our garden this year, as last, will be a reproach to good housekeepers—not the trim, well-kept garden we have dreamed about all winter, not the spotless, weedless home of well-bred flowers, but a jolly, careless sort of garden, free from pretense, from the pompous airs and graces of your pampered city gardens. It will be like an old-fashioned house from which no stranger, no weed however mean, will be turned away, where a big, noisy family of flowers will romp and play and shout with conflicting colors as they please.

First we have to clear away the remains of last year's oak leaves. Of course, we cleared them all away during the winter. We even paid Mr. Pudbury's two little boys (known hereabouts as the Rhode Island Reds because of their peculiarly blond beauty) to clear every last leaf away, but more have flowed in from the woods in an unending stream. They hide in the hedges and huddle about every shrub; and, the more we cart off in our wheelbarrow, the more there seem to be left behind.

We no sooner get them raked up into neat piles than Robin kicks them into the air again and, when we have safely removed him, by directing his attention to Mr. Pudbury's new calves, a fierce spring wind comes out of the west and a new tide of leaves rolls in on us. Sometimes we feel as if we were trying to sweep back the ocean with our rakes.

Besides, there are so many distractions, so many new spring discoveries which we must stop to investigate. Look now at this little dell in the lee of the big rocks, where we planted the daffodils in the virgin sod last fall. No one knows about them except us three, for we planted them at dusk, on a cold November day after the dour fellow, who sometimes works in the garden, had gone home. He wondered next morning why there were so few bulbs to put into his carefully prepared beds, but we had other plans. We wanted a host of golden daffodils out here beyond the discipline of the garden, where they would be hoed and primped and tied up in knots after blooming, like Joan Edith's knob of brown hair. We planted them secretly out here in the open, where they could be free to grow as they pleased, but we wondered whether they would really appreciate the favor.

Eagerly we look among the new grass, and, with a whoop of delight, Joan Edith points to the first green stalks thrusting up through the heavy sod, bending before the wind. There are daffodil sprouts everywhere and we have to step carefully on tiptoe to avoid treading on them, and Robin must be lifted bodily, for he can do more damage in a garden than an elephant. Then behind an oak tree we find the first yellow daffodil in bloom, nodding to us cheerfully as if to say that it approves the new home we have given it here. Of course, we have to drop everything and hurry home with the news of the first daffodil—the most important news of spring, our approaching guest. There is no more work that day and spring, still surging upon us, finds nothing in readiness for her coming.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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At Windwhistle Cross, Where Four Roads Meet

The road out of the north end of the village lies under an avenue of elms, noisy with rooks, and turns past the stone wall of a barn, leaving the last cottage at the foot of the hill. It is a sunken lane, with a six-foot bank on either side, topped with a further height of brambles, blackthorns, and furze bushes. In spring the banks are green with moss, whose delicate fern-like fronds drip the clear water they love; and frog-green hart's tongue ferns, uncurling to lick the cool and shady light. Primroses grow here, and wild arums—their sheaths, amidst shiny leaves, like booths in which stand brown and ruddy-brown gipsies, telling the fortune of spring to man and beast and bird.

The sunken lane winds up the hill to a spinney of beech, shaped by the winds in the form of a porcupine, with its nose toward the southwest. The late autumn fields are sloppy with water running down the hill; it is best to keep to the lane. In summer, the motor coaches come down from the north coast, one after another, filling the sunken space from hedge to hedge: then take to the fields, and watch the eager eyes storing impressions of waving corn and sheep, of the church tower below in the village, rising among trees, of the Atlantic glittering into the far mist and the sky—town eyes, brought by the impulse that set the gipsy arum rising under the hedge.

Now the lane is empty, with foxglove and sorrel plants spreading their leaves for the last of sun's virtue. The sturdy furze is yellow and bright near the top of the hill, and a fainter gold gleams along the elderberry tree at the nose of the spinney, where the lichens have their stronghold. The elderberry is a look-out place of the carrion crows which nest every year in Windwhistle Cross—four lanes meet by its southern edge, the coach road running north through the trees. . . .

I discovered Windwhistle Cross in the spring before the war, when the leaves were fairer, the valleys and the sea and the hills immense with unknown beauty. Yet the trees are dearer now, with so many pilgrimages to their standing place against the sky. Memories of grass and corn seen from the hilltop; of Dartmoor tors rising blue in the south; of Exmoor smooth and grey, nearer and more intimate, in the east; of the estuary sea-widened under the lesser hills beyond the village; of sunshine and summer wind shared with friends, four-footed, winged, rooted, human: some gone, others to return and renew delights in the ancient earth and sun. These are with me when the window panes are flawed with the grey sea rain, and the storm is rushing past the chimney stack, to the trees enduring on the hilltop.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "As the Sun Shines." (New York: Dutton.)

By Permission of the Greatorex Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Widgeon: From a Color Print by Winifred Austen

MISS WINIFRED AUSTEN is not only a keen observer of nature, nor is she satisfied by merely relating various forms in order to gain decorative unity. Her pictures are full of imagination. She tells a story, and tells it well. In her color-print "Widgeon," she takes one with her to the marsh lands; makes the cool, damp air blow through the reeds; causes the splash of the water and the cry of the birds to be heard; gives a vivid description of the flat distances, broken by the stretches of pale, overgrown grass; she reaches far beyond the scope of the paper on which she is working to tell of the rain-filled sky through which a sun is trying to thrust its watery light.

The print is a highly poetical rendering of a low-land scene, in which the rhythm of nature in bird-life is reproduced in lineal harmony, a wealth of study having been given to the wing movement alone, showing the action, in three stages, as the widgeon descend preparatory to taking the water. Particularly convincing is the bird in the foreground, so skillfully delineated that one seems to feel its weight as it drops through the air, balancing itself at a graceful angle before settling on the surface of the little waves. The artist has caught the wings at a remarkably interesting moment, a second before they will close snugly together, giving place to the movement of the strongly webbed feet. Much use has been made of the shadow as it plays over the soft white feathers, not only in giving form to the body, but in bringing light to the picture.

The two birds on the right form a charming contrast when compared with the movement of the three fliers, holding their own by reason of the stronger coloring in the feathers and by the sheen and shadow they cause in the rippling water.

On the Spring

Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd Hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!
The Attic warbler pours her throat
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of Spring:
While, whispering pleasure as they fly,
Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade,
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade,
Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the Muse shall sit, and think
(At ease reclined in rustic state)
How vain the ardour of the crowd,
How low, how little are the proud,
How indigent the great!

Still is the toiling hand of care;
The panting herds repose:
Yet hark, how through the peopled air
The busy murmur glows!
The insect-youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied spring
And float amid the liquid noon:
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some show their gaily-gilded trim
Quick-glancing to the sun. . . .

—THOMAS GRAY, "Poems."

Gunstig Lejlighed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MENNESKER behøver ikke saa meget flere gunstige Lejligheder, som de behøver at lære, hvorledes de skal benytte sig af de Lejligheder, der ligger for Haanden. En forsømt Lejlighed indeholder en Irettesættelse. Det menneskelige saakaldte Sind synes ofte at være saa blindt, at det ikke ser en naturlig gunstig Lejlighed. Dette blev belyst i Tilfældet med Hagar, som med sit Barn tørstede efter Vand i Ørkenen. For Hagars materielle Tanke syntes Døden uundgaaelig. Men da en Engel, Guds Sendebud, rettede hendes Tænkning ved at opløfte hendes Syn, følte Hagar, at hendes Trang blev tilfredsstillet. Dette er kun et Billede paa, hvorledes det ondes Krav, hvis man gav Agt paa det, vilde gøre dødelige blinde for de gunstige Lejligheder, som Gud har givet dem.

Hvad er gunstig Lejlighed? Det synes undertiden, som om dette Spørgsmaal behøvede en bestemt Definition. Den bliver i et Leksikon blandt andet defineret som "en Tid eller et Tilfælde ledsaget af gunstige eller heldige Omstændigheder". Har vi nogen Sinde befundet os i en Situation, hvor det var umuligt at gøre godt—hvor der ikke i vor Tjeneste for Gud var nogen Lejlighed til at gøre godt enten for os selv eller for andre? Visselig. Lejligheden til at tjene er altid til Stede, og den er Aanden og Kraften i al Beskæftigelse. Vor største Vanskelighed har været, at vi udmaalte den gunstige Lejlighed efter Vilkaar, der tjente til Fordel for os selv, og glemte, at vort eget Behov i Virkeligheden kun kan blive mødt, naar vi velsigner andre. Hensigten med sand Tjeneste er at gavne og velsigne vore Medmennesker. Hvis denne Forstaaelse af gunstig Lejlighed blev opfattet og benyttet, vilde Arbejdsløshed være lige saa umulig som en Sammenblanding af Lys og Mørke.

Nogle vil maaske paastaa, at deres Uheld skyldtes Mangel paa gunstig Lejlighed, idet de saaledes gjorde denne Lejlighed til Aarsagen for et godt Resultat og Mangelen paa denne Lejlighed til Aarsagen for Uheld. Sagen er, at gunstig Lejlighed er en Tanketilstand, en naturlig Bestanddel af en aandelig, mental Tilstand. Haab, Tro og Kærlighed frembyder uafbrudt gunstige Lejligheder, hvorimod deres formentlige Modsætninger—Fortvivlelse, Tvivl og Had—er blinde og uvidende og kan ikke erkende en sand gunstig Lejlighed. Kun saalænge, som Tanken vandrer i det materielt-sindede Morads, kan det synes, at en Lejlighed er forspildt. En oplyst Tanke ser i enhver Oplevelse en Lejlighed af en eller anden Art.

Paa Siderne 232 og 233 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "I Videnskaben er der hverken Plads eller Lejlighed for Vildfarelse af nogen Art", Saaledes lærer vi, at Sygdom, Synd og Disharmoni ikke har nogen Lejlighed til at udtrykke sig, fordi de ikke er Virkeligheder, men Falskheder. I Christian Science lærer vi, at ondt og Vildfarelse, som ikke udledes fra Gud, er uden Indflydelse eller Sandhed.

Loven for Aarsag og Virkning, som virker gennem Christian Science, giver Lejlighed til at fuldbyrde ethvert godt Arbejde. Hvilken større gunstig Lejlighed kunde nogen forestille sig, end den, der er givet os i Kristi Jesu Ord: "Dersom I blive i mig, og mine Ord blive i eder, da beder, om hvad som helst I ville, og det skal blive eder til Del". Hvis Tanken dvæler i Gud, da er alt, hvad vi ønsker os, muligt. Det er kun fejlagtig Tro, som skjuler Menneskets uendelige Muligheder. Efterhaanden som vi forstaar det ondes falske Natur, dets Magtesløshed, ja, dets Intethed—vil al Uklarhed og Uvished forsvinde, og Harmoni vil tydeligt blive set som Tilværelsens naturlige Orden.

Mulighed indeholder gunstig Lejlighed. Tidspunktet for retfærdig Opnaaelse er her og nu. Det uendelige Gode, det alt-vidende Sind er i al Evighed bevidst om alle den virkelige Tilværelses Fænomener. Alt godt er muligt, fordi det er Udtrykket for den fuldkomne Væren. Lejligheden til at fuldføre ethvert godt og værdigt Forsæt er skænket af Gud.

Hvorfor synes det da, at saa mangen gunstig Lejlighed er gaaet tabt, at der er saa meget Uheld og saa megen Skuffelse? Hovedsageligt fordi dødelige tillader, at deres Vision bliver formørket af det onde—Frygt, Misundelse, Jalousi, Ondskab, Hævn. Vi styrter os ind i Skuffelser, naar vi søger materiel snarere end aandelig Vinding. At akceptere Sansernes Suggestioner formørker de dødeliges Vision. I denne fejlagtige Tanketilstand formaar man maaske ikke at skimte den gunstige Lejlighed, som ligger lige for Haanden. Paulus saa dette, da han formanede: "Skikker eder ikke lige med denne Verden, men vorder forvandlede ved Sindets Fornyelse". Det vil sige: Tillad ikke eders Tanker at vandre paa dødelige eller onde Veje, men forvandler eders Bevidsthed ved at tænke aandelige Tanker. Vi maa gøre dette, for at vi kan "skønne, hvad der er Guds Vilje, det gode og velbehagelige og fuldkomne". Kun paa denne Maade kan vi fuldbyrde den virkelige Tilværelses herlige Muligheder.

Naar vi ophører med at vente paa Lejlighed udefra—fra Omgivelser, Personer, Sted eller Ting—og søger den i den sande Tankes Rige, vil vi ikke komme ud for Desillusionering og Skuffelser. Den aandeligt oplyste Tanke er i Besiddelse af de aandelige Evner, som klart ser de Lejligheder, der er distinkte og formaalstjenlige.

Vi har altid een Lejlighed for Beskæftigelse, een som vi synes tilbøjelige til at overse. Det er Lejligheden til at forbedre vor Tænkning. Naar vi erkender den Forbindelse, der er mellem vor Tænkning og vor Omgivelse, og klart ser den sande Betydning af Aarsag og Virkning, vil vi aarvaagent øge vore Bestræbelser for at være trofaste, mod Sandheden ved at tænke opbyggende og aandelige Tanker.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

April

The wind is blowing down the street
With violets in her hair,
And her breath is soft and sweet
With primrose blossoms where
The crowds are surging and the roar
Of traffic fills the air,
And she is knocking at the door
Where somber buildings stare
Through blinking windows as she sings
Of budding daffodils,
And suddenly a hundred wings
Are beating to the hills.

And I must follow where they fly,
Follow to the hills,
Follow till I find a field
Of budding daffodils,
And wild anemones and moss
And warblings everywhere.
The wind is blowing down the street
With violets in her hair.

FLORENCE IRENE GUSSINS.

Manila Fruit Market

In a little side street not far from the famous Bilibid prison, from whence exquisite wicker furniture is sent to the far corners of the earth, a great fruit market suffuses the cobbled streets with its warm, deep fragrance. A big edifice covering a full city block, it lies low under a palm-thatched roof, open to the air on all sides.

Vivid in the flickering light along the outer edges, dim in the shadowy interior, are ranged the little stalls crowded with tropical fruits. Straw baskets in which the wares are carried to and fro lie carelessly in the back of the stands. Rough bits of string and paper—old newspaper, as often as not, printed in Spanish or in English—repose on the counter, within easy reach of a lazy brown hand in case a sale is made. The narrow passages that divide the rows of stalls are crowded with shoppers idling from one array to another, picking up the heavy fruits and laying them down again, arguing in a soft tongue with shrill voices.

The vendors, for the most part, are women, who sit back indolently on little stools or rickety chairs, gossiping, knitting and watching the crowd stroll by. Here and there a saleswoman more aggressive than her sisters hawks her merchandise in a loud cascade of praise, leaning over the counter to hold a succulent sample temptingly under the noses of passers-by. They are a gypsy lot, these fruitsellers, in race and in dress. Filipino and Spanish blood are mixed with other nationalities. Some of the women are clad in polyglot garments stressed by brilliant colors. Many still adhere to the native costume of the Philippines, with the great sleeves of woven *pina* cloth standing off from the shoulders like airy wings, making a soft, bright picture as they sit, plump and languorous, behind their colorful wares.

Among the shoppers, too, women predominate, usually with children at their sides—small, dark children hanging onto their mothers' hot hands with sticky little fingers, their silken eyes fastened on the luscious fruits in a concentration of innocent greed. Here and there a man is seen in the throng of womenfolk—generally a Filipino with a big hat rakishly askew and his shirt-tails hanging out in the casual interest of coolness and comfort. Conversations undulate in cross-currents of jabbered Spanish and broken English overshadowed by Filipino dialects.

The fruits, the omnipresent fruits, dominate the scene with their gay colors and enticing scents. There are the universal mangoes, sleek in their dark green skins drawn taut with the yellow riches oozing within them. There are the round mangosteens, much smaller, with their reddish-purple exteriors hiding the pale, delicate lobes inside. There are little red guavas, and golden bananas—big and little; oranges and lemons in glowing masses; the mild, sweet custard apple and the bland sawamanila. Pomeloes are cut open to tempt the eye with juicy interiors of pink or yellow, while the tender sweetness of great pineapples, fresh and perfect, allures the nostrils from all sides. The papaya, the melon that grows on a tree, is a fragrant globe of green without and gold within. And if the season is right, there is that paradoxical fruit, the durian, with its foul smell and its exquisite flavor. All are here in the Manila fruit market, in a vivid maze of scent and color and brown-skinned humanity.

Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN do not need more opportunities so much as they need to learn how to take advantage of present opportunities. An opportunity neglected constitutes a rebuke. The human so-called mind often seems so blind that it does not perceive a genuine opportunity. This was illustrated in the case of Hagar, who, with her child, was thirsting for drink in the wilderness. To Hagar's material thought death seemed inevitable. But when an angel, God's message, corrected her thinking by uplifting her vision, Hagar found her need supplied. This is but one illustration of how the claim of evil, if heeded, would blind mortals to their God-bestowed opportunities.

What is an opportunity? It sometimes seems as though this question needed specific definition. It is defined in part in a dictionary as "a time or occasion attended with propitious or favoring circumstances." Have we ever found ourselves in a position where it was impossible to do good—where there was no occasion to do good, for ourselves or others, in the service of God? Surely the opportunity for service is ever available, and is the spirit and essence of all employment. Our main trouble has been in measuring opportunity in terms of self-profit, forgetting that our own need can really be supplied only as we bless others. True service is designed to benefit and bless our fellow men. If this sense of opportunity were grasped and utilized, unemployment would be as impossible as an amalgamation of light and darkness.

Some may claim that their failure was due to a lack of opportunity, thus making opportunity the cause of success and the lack of it the cause of failure. The fact is that opportunity is a state of thought, a natural component of a spiritual, mental condition. Hope, faith, and love offer continuous opportunities, while their suppositional opposites—despair, doubt, and hate—are blind and ignorant and cannot recognize a true opportunity. Only while thought wanders in the morass of material-mindedness does opportunity seem to be blighted. Enlightened thought sees opportunity of one kind or another in every experience.

On pages 232 and 233 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "There is neither place nor opportunity in Science for error of any sort." Thus we learn that disease, sin, and discord have no opportunity to be expressed because they are not realities but falsities. In Christian Science we find that evil and error, not being derived from God, are without influence or verity.

The law of cause and effect operating through Christian Science supplies an opportunity to accomplish every good work. What greater opportunity could anyone visualize than that offered in the words of Christ Jesus, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." If thought dwells in God, then all desirable things are possible. It is only erroneous belief that renders obscure the infinite possibilities of man. As we understand the false nature of evil—its powerlessness, even nothingness—all obscurity and ambiguity will vanish, and harmony be discerned as the natural order of being.

Possibility implies opportunity. The occasion for righteous attainment is here and now. Infinite good, the all-knowing Mind, is eternally conscious of all the phenomena of real being. All good is possible because it is the expression of perfect Being. The opportunity to accomplish any good and worthy purpose is God-bestowed.

Why, then, does there seem to be so much lost opportunity, so much failure and disappointment? Mainly because mortals allow their vision to be clouded by evil—fear, envy, jealousy, malice, revenge. We run into disappointment when we seek material rather than spiritual gain. The acceptance of carnal suggestions blinds the vision of mortals. In this wrong state of thought one may not discern the opportunity at hand. Paul saw this when he admonished, "And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." That is, Allow not your thoughts to wander in mortal or evil ways, but transform your consciousness by thinking spiritual thoughts. We are to do this that we "may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." In this way only can we fulfill the grand possibilities of real being.

When we cease looking for opportunities from without—from environment, person, place, or thing—and look for them in the realm of true thought, we shall not meet with disillusionment and frustration. The spiritually enlightened thought is in possession of the spiritual faculties which discern distinct and serviceable opportunities.

We always have one opportunity of employment that we seem prone to overlook. It is the opportunity of improving our thinking. When we realize the connection between our thinking and our environment, and discern the true meaning of cause and effect, we shall vigilantly increase our efforts to be faithful to Truth by thinking constructive and spiritual thoughts.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

In a Country Road

I walked out, after the lane was still
But for dry leaves scuttling down the hill.
Full and frosty the night wind swung
Around the bend, and up among
The branching trees, and spiraled high
To spend itself against the sky.

I remember this road close-lined with green,
And sweet with summer. Here I have seen
The goldenrod flame yellow-bright
On autumn days aflame with light,—
With brilliant sky, leaves edged in rust,
And emerald grass, and copper dust.
Here I have felt spring's sudden rain
Against my face. For me this lane
Has been a hundred friends in one:
A path for the light of the stars and sun,
And for apple bloom, and drifts of snow,
For the days and the seasons I love. And I know
This night is another I shall not forget,
With the trees marked out in silhouette,
And above the branches, young and proud,
The bright half-moon trailing silver cloud.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

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Financial: News and Comment

Detroit Making Arrangements To Meet Obligations

Municipal Investors Given Assurance City Will Pay Debt in Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 14—Investors in Detroit municipal bonds, representing a total outstanding indebtedness of $400,000,000, were assured yesterday by Mr. Frank Couzens, president of the Common Council, that the city is making arrangements to meet its obligations in full. He said that so many inaccurate and sensational reports have been printed about Detroit's financial status that bondholders have become frightened.

As proof of Detroit's sincerity, Acting Mayor Couzens said, the municipal budget for 1933-34, passed by the Council and sent today to the clerk for printing, contains full provisions for levy of a sufficient sum to meet interest charges on all outstanding obligations.

Bond Maturity Soon

During the coming fiscal year, which begins on July 1, bonds in the sum of $18,000,000 will mature. This amount has been offset in the budget by a credit on account of refunding under a flexible and comprehensive plan introduced by Councilman Eugene I. Van Antwerp. This plan, accepted by council and city officials, including the Corporation Counsel, will form the basis of negotiations to be conducted in New York next week looking toward a readjustment of the entire program of debt payment.

Councilman Van Antwerp's formula, which has been called by economists here the best that has been devised, provides for full payment of both interest and principal. It contemplates extension of the dates of payment on the bonds and the turning of short-term obligations, amounting to $44,000,000, into long-term bonds. By this process the city hopes to catch its financial breath.

"We cannot settle public debt any more than we can meet our personal obligations on any 'take it or leave it' plan," declared Councilman Van Antwerp. "We must consult with the creditor. If we don't, he can go to court and enforce his rights. The program I have outlined is based on good faith, and by authority of the Public Debt Commission of Michigan, which was asked for authority to refund obligations due during the coming year.

Live Up to Agreement

"So long as the refunded bonds offered in exchange for the present defaulted bonds are held by creditors, they will get the interest rate the city agreed to pay, and when the bonds mature they will get the principal sum we agreed to return to them. That will establish Detroit as an honest debtor and rebuild its credit.

"If at any time in the future, before our refunded bonds can mature, we can obtain a better bargain on interest, we can call the bonds and take advantage of the lower rate. Meantime we have avoided court procedure, city receivers, enforced tax levies and all other consequences of default."

The new budget, which calls for a levy of $53,000,000, goes to the Mayor for final approval next Tuesday. Meanwhile arrangements are being made by the Municipal Debt Refunding Commission, which was created in this emergency, to hold conferences with creditors' representatives in New York. The budget is about $20,000,000 lower than that of the present fiscal year. The refunding program made it possible to eliminate this amount.

Britain's Return to Gold Standard Is Discussed

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Continued gold purchases by the Bank of England which have raised the total holdings to £179,336,000, a new high for this year, has caused speculation as to whether the purchases indicate preparations for a return to the gold standard.

Government spokesmen persistently deny any such intention for the present. A little more than a month ago Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the government is determined not to return to gold "until satisfied that it will work." Inferentially he explained the bank's gold purchases as incident to operations for prevention of wide fluctuations in sterling.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Secretary Woodin invites tenders for $75,000,000 in 91-day Treasury bills which will be sold to the highest bidder next Monday. The bills will be dated April 19, and mature on July 19, when they will be redeemed at face value. The money derived from the sale will be used to retire $75,000,000 of siamilar bills which mature on April 19.

Thompson-Starrett Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 14 — Thompson-Starrett Company reports for the nine months ended Jan. 28, 1933, net profit of $5488 after depreciation and taxes, compared with $405,525 in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

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Rise in Carloadings Aids Rail Employees

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., April 14

A STEADY rise in carloadings, requiring more rolling stock for shipment purposes, has resulted in the peak of employment for the last several years for the West Albany shops of the New York Central Railroad, approximately 2000 men having been employed in the shops since April 3.

Coincident with the disclosure of an increase in business on the New York Central was the announcement today by the Delaware & Hudson that shipments of anthracite the last month totaled 436,205 net tons, an increase of 7000 tons from February.

Federal Reserve Banks Receive Additional Gold

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Gold continued to flow into Federal Reserve banks last week in response to President Roosevelt's antihoarding orders, and the banks strengthened their gold reserves and gold backing for Federal Reserve notes.

In the week closing Wednesday, gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks increased $36,609,000 to a total of $3,315,446,000. It brought the total gain since March 8 to $613,907,000. That which came in last week was $5,400,000 less than the week before.

While more than half a billion dollars in gold and gold certificates have been returned to the Treasury under pressure of the antihoarding edict it has been estimated that approximately $1,000,000,000 still remains outside the Government vaults.

As the gold continued to pile up in the banks the gold ratio back of Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased from 73 per cent to approximately 75 per cent.

A week ago $2,651,884,000 in gold backed $3,644,137,000 in circulation while the Federal Reserve Board's statement today showed $2,664,216,000 in gold back of $3,547,285,000 in notes.

Monetary gold increased $10,000,000 in the week to $4,293,000,000, a total gain of $50,000,000 since March 8.

Money in circulation dropped $114,000,000, leaving a total of $6,147,000,000. The decrease was $1,391,000,000 since March 8.

Deposits in the banks increased during the week, amounting to $2,273,730,000 Wednesday as compared with $2,196,055,000 the week before. Since March 8 deposits have gained $22,508,000.

Broader Forward Movement in Most Lines of Trade

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Influenced by the expanding force of an upward seasonal trend, developments this week "have contributed constructively to the broader forward movement in nearly all branches of trade," Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

"Progress has been spurred," the review stated, "by the appearance of indices to show that expansion now is resting on a solid basis which will fortify it against any abrupt setbacks or recessions, other than those of brief duration.

"While trade expansion during the week was most marked in wholesale and retail distribution, there was a reflection of higher manufacturing schedules in the increase in the number of employed and the decrease in the number of relief beneficiaries, which droppd for the first time since fall."

Retail buying this week was the largest since the Christmas shopping season, and in many stores volume ran ahead of that for the busiest days of December, the review said.

"The rebound in steel operations is particularly significant, as it is viewed as a reflection of the more rapid stride at which general commercial activity is moving.

"Under the stimulus of the spring demand and the feeling of confidence which has followed as a sequence of the establishment of sound banking facilities, the automobile industry is entering a period of broad revival. Thousands of workers have been recalled to the leading factories, and motortruck plants are working overtime to catch up with orders on hand.

"The banking situation still is operating as a retardative factor in many directions, but the effects of the moratorium gradually are disappearing in many directions."

Bank of England

LONDON, April 14—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April 13	April 6
Circulation	£276,370	£271,669
Public deposits	17,971	14,082
Private deposits	123,758	144,093
Bankers' accounts	88,663	109,598
Other accounts	35,095	34,495
Govt securities	68,889	82,979
Other securities	27,561	27,165
Disc and advances	11,632	11,648
Securities	15,927	15,517
Reserves	62,966	65,691
Prop res to liab	44.4%	41.8%
Bullion	179,336	177,360
Bank rate	2%	2%

Mitchell Indicted Again.

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP) — Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank, was indicted a second time by a federal grand jury Thursday, this time for alleged evasion of a $154,791.09 income tax for 1930. Three weeks ago the banker was indicted for alleged evasion of a $573,312.81 income tax for 1929. The Government contends Mr. Mitchell's net income was $2,823,405.95 for 1929 and $760,389.90 for 1930, a total of $3,583,795.85; that he should have paid taxes on that income totaling $730,103.90; that actually he paid no tax for either year.

Crude Oil Deliveries

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP) — Crude oil deliveries by nine pipe line companies representing the old Standard group totaled 20,955,390 barrels in the first quarter. This compares with 23,175,945 barrels during the like period of 1932. March deliveries totaled 7,011,083, compared with 6,153,979 in February and 8,019,935 in March, 1932.

New York Silver Price Up

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Bar silver firm, ¼ higher at 28⅛ cents an ounce.

Large Municipal Problem Quickly Coming to Head

Massachusetts to Start Action on Cities Not Self-Supporting

An important Massachusetts municipal problem, long in the making, is about to come to a head. This is the inability of several Massachusetts cities and towns to meet maturing obligations, and of even deeper significance, their inability to cut expenditures to a level consistent with present-day conditions. On April 1 there were defaults by three municipalities of this State, and more defaults in May and June are believed to be inescapable.

Henry Long, tax commissioner, recently indicated that about 12 Massachusetts cities and towns appeared to be destined for State supervision. Of this number, a half —three cities and three towns— seemingly cannot get through the remainder of this year on their own resources, while some six others are in nearly as acute a situation.

A state commission is now supervising Fall River and a group of state officials is in control of Mashpee. The town of Millville has asked for state control. Five others should ask for a commission, but there is beginning to be a feeling on Beacon Hill that the State may have to initiate steps toward taking over these cities and towns without waiting for local action.

Loans on Tax Titles

The whole matter of state aid to needy municipalities has not been adequately studied up to date. The Emergency Finance Board may authorize state loans to municipalities on tax titles, but as there is a statutory limitation of $10,000,000 on such loans, and a practicable limitation of even less, the aid from this source will in reality be only a drop in the bucket.

State control over 10 or more cities and towns is held to be inevitable, but not yet has the State taken action to determine whether individual commissions should be named, or whether one state board can handle all cases.

However, even state control by commission is a temporary makeshift in a situation where permanent changes will probably have to be made. Unpalatable though it may be to state pride, the fact remains that in some industries, particularly textile, Massachusetts has greatly receded from her peak. This means that municipalities like Fall River, Lawrence, Chicopee, Clinton, Adams, Millville and other smaller centers cannot support local government on the scale formerly in effect. Meanwhile, debts have accumulated, and local opinion is strongly against retrenchment, and yet some action of permanent effect must be taken.

Commissioner Gives Views

Asked for his views on this matter, Tax Commissioner Long says: "This problem is perhaps the most important that has faced Massachusetts in many years. Before a solution is reached we may have to put laws on the books that will considerably change the present relationship between state and municipal government.

"I feel there are three steps which might have to be taken. In the first place there are some small towns, built around mills which have entirely ceased to operate, which simply cannot carry their present local government, and perhaps cannot carry a minimum amount of government. Unless general recovery starts up the mills once more, these towns may have to cease their independent existence and be absorbed by other municipalities. Then we would have a big problem as to whether the State would assume the debts of the defunct town.

"In the second place, the State may have to take over some of the present functions of the municipality, or it may have to modify certain of the functions required of municipalities, as in the amount of schooling demanded by law.

"Thirdly, contiguous municipalities might merge some of their activities. This can now be done to a limited degree, as in the case of high schools, but it might be found possible to consolidate other functions, such as policing, fire protection, etc., even though local pride would rebel. The big point is that unless former industrial activity is soon to be restored, permanent changes in governmental methods are by no means unlikely, and even may be inevitable."

New National Bank For Portland Contemplated

PORTLAND, Maine, April 14—A new First National Bank to replace the present institution by that name is contemplated under the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to whom the plan has been submitted. It is to have $400,000 capital. Depositors will be allowed to use their deposits for stock purchases.

A new board of directors will be elected by depositors. It is provided that $3,500,000 of sound assets shall be conveyed to the new bank by the conservator and that other liabilities will be asumed. Assets of questionable value will be held in trust with a liquiditor.

Double liability of stockholders in the present bank will be enforced in the form of an assessment.

Suit Against National City

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Sarah Cohen, as a stockholder, filed a $62,883,753 suit in Bronx supreme court Wednesday against the National City Bank, the National City Company, Charles E. Mitchell, resigned chairman of the corporations, Gordon S. Rentschler, president of the bank, and the directors. She charged them with causing her losses by "unwarranted and illegal transactions." Her suit was filed on behalf of other stockholders as well as herself.

Sioux Falls Gas

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 13 (AP)—Charges of fraudulent conspiracy made by a group of security holders of the Associated Gas & Electric Company were on file in County Circuit Court today in an action asking receivership for the Sioux Falls Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Associated company.

Income of Life Insurance Companies Well Maintained

Yield on Mortgages 5.05 P. C. in 1932 Compared With 5.41 P. C. in 1929—Only Slight Drop in Yields on Securities and Policy Loans

By HOWARD P. DUNHAM
Insurance Commissioner for Connecticut

Second of a Series of Two Articles

So much for the first statistical picture, which, as I stated in the article, published yesterday, indicates that the depression has caused no major changes in either of the most important groups constituting the assets of life insurance companies. Those changes in the distribution of life insurance companies' assets, which have resulted from the depression, affect the smaller subdivisions of the companies' funds. From the standpoint of actual invested amounts they represented no material increase, with the exception of policy loans. I shall now present the evidence to establish the second picture, namely, the effect of the depression upon the income obtained from these major groups of assets.

Income yield from mortgage loans decreased from 5.41 per cent in 1929 to 5.08 per cent in 1932. This comparison allows full credit for the overdue mortgage loan interest carried by the companies as an asset, even though a number of these companies either deducted the estimated uncollectible portion as a nonadmitted asset or set up a special reserve therefor. The effect of this appears from the fact that due and accrued interest on mortgages as carried in the nonledger assets of five typical companies increased from 2.1 per cent of such interest received during 1929 to 11.3 per cent for 1932.

Real Estate Income

The income yield on real estate should be considered in connection with the yield from mortgage loans since, as previously stated, a large portion of real estate owned by the life insurance companies represents property acquired through the process of foreclosure. From the gross rentals received, I have deducted taxes, expenses, and repairs on real estate, so as to form a measure of the net income on properties owned. From a yield of 1.91 per cent in 1929, income on real estate has fallen to a slight loss in 1932 of 0.11 per cent.

The investments of life insurance companies in mortgage loans which have to be foreclosed and the property taken over, unquestionably are frozen for the time being. But land and buildings are physical assets which, under almost any conditions, have a definite value and from which an income can be derived. Farm property is essential to the prosperity of the nation, and home and office property is essential to living and working in the urban centers. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that the companies as a whole will eventually merge from the real estate problem, both farm and city, with a not unreasonable loss.

The income yield from bonds and stocks has exhibited a remarkable degree of stability. Expressed as yield on the funds invested in bonds and stocks measured by the amortized value of bonds and the convention values of stocks there has actually been only a very slight decrease between 1929 and 1932, interest on bonds and dividends on stocks equaling 4.63 per cent of the average funds invested therein during 1932, compared with 4.77 per cent during 1929.

The yield from premium notes and policy loans likewise shows no great variation from year to year. In 1932 the yield on policy loans was 5.62 per cent, compared with 5.73 per cent in 1929, the interest received from policy loans totaling $160,000,000 in 1932 against $97,000,000 in 1929.

Despite the substantial increase in cash and bank balances, the income from funds at interest and from other debts due the companies has decreased from 6.30 per cent during 1929 to 1.83 per cent during the year of 1932, due to the fact that banks everywhere have reduced interest on deposits.

Combined figures for interest, dividends and rents received, applied to total invested assets, indicates that the yield has been reduced from 5.13 per cent to 4.77 per cent between 1929 and 1932. This decrease in yield has in no way impaired the reserves of the policyholders, since the total reserves are based upon interest at the rate of 3 per cent and 3½ per cent although, for the time being, it may result in somewhat lower levels of profits to the companies, and, consequently, lower dividends to policyholders.

Loss on Stocks Negligible

Life insurance companies, unlike fire and casualty insurance companies, are not large holders of equity stocks nor are they normally subject to the effects of a sudden catastrophe, such as a conflagration. Because of this situation, whereby it is not anticipated that the companies will be forced to liquidate a large volume of securities at one time, life insurance companies evaluate bond holdings on the so-called amortized or investment basis instead of actual market prices. This practice has been maintained for the past 25 years, and, since the primary object of life insurance company investments is stability of principal and certainty of income, it has proved a wise and prudent method of valuation.

The net result of the increases or decreases in book value of securities and the profits or losses on ledger assets sold or matured was in 1929 a profit of approximately $1,700,000 for the companies reporting to Connecticut, and a loss in 1932 of about $49,000,000. But when compared with total assets the loss of $49,000,000 is infinitesimal, amounting to less than 3-10 of 1 per cent.

Statistics have been compiled by the Life Insurance Presidents' Association regarding the amount of investments acquired and the amount of investments disposed of during the three years, 1930, 1931, 1932 by 48 companies reporting to the association. The companies acquired $425,000,000 of real estate and disposed of $57,000,000, loaned $1,800,000,000 on mortgages and had loans maturing either through repayments or through foreclosures amounting to $1,600,000,000, acquired bonds and stocks in the amount of $1,250,000,000 and sold or had maturities on $550,000,000. Exclusive of policy loans and premium notes, therefore, the companies' investments were increased during these three years by almost $1,270,000,000.

Th insurance business generally has come through the extreme depression and difficulties with undiminished prestige and in better condition than perhaps any other line of endeavor. There is a probability that some weak companies will have to go, but the remaining ones will safeguard to the very limit their financial position. While a turn for the better has been made, there are still many difficulties to be overcome.

A Window in Wall Street

A Clash in Washington

CURIOSITY is prevalent over the so-called clash between the Administration and Senator Carter Glass on the question of insuring bank deposits. The scheme has never been popular in New York, whether named insurance or guaranty. Here the argument runs that it would put a premium on bad banking. The only safeguard against the bad bank, it is said, is the banker's fear of failure. With failure ruled out, and depositors protected by insurance, unwise practices would be encouraged. Bankers are so united against the proposal that they refuse to entertain the opinion that enforced membership of the Federal Reserve System, by unifying and strengthening the examination system, would dispose of their objections.

* * *

Trial Balloons

Washington forecasts of proposed legislation wear all the earmarks of the legislation itself. The bank program was in this category. But this now seems to have been merely a trial balloon, sent up only to be brought down again. More than one balloon has been floated in the last three months which has not stood the wear and tear of public exposure. It is a good way of feeling for foolproof solutions.

* * *

Government Credit

Government debt now stands at $21,000,000,000. How much more could Congress add to it without wrecking government credit? In an article appearing on this page recently a figure of $30,000,000,000 was given. In Wall Street I have heard $40,000,000,000 mentioned, though without additional data to show where the money would come from. The man who swallowed such a mighty camel strained at the gnat of a $2,000,000,000 bond issue when it was mentioned to him two years ago as one way of handling the emergency. The change in thought, though not so dramatic, is evident everywhere. Money holders are no longer so protestant against heavy additions to public debt. Such outlays, says Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, important western banker, will save the rich, not soak them.

* * *

Eugene Meyer

Eugene Meyer, who has stepped down from the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board, will be remembered for his courageous open market policy. Fifteen months ago he started the move whereby the Federal Reserve System went into the market and became active and heavy buyers of government securities. The campaign did not stop until nearly $2,000,000,000 had been accumulated. This meant that $2,000,000,000 of funds had been injected into the market. However, as it proved, the money went from one warehouse to another, from the Federal Reserve to the banks. Banks sold the bonds to the Federal Reserve, and the Reserve money received in exchange was merely stowed away to add to the banks' cash position. Mr. Meyer's courage could not make any impression on closed valves.

* * *

What He Thinks

Reticence must of necessity be part of the stock-in-trade of any governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Meyer's opinions were therefore aired only for the benefit of congressional committees. Even then the committees respected his delicate position. From what one gathers, however, Mr. Meyer thinks that the crux of the modern problem is the overexpansion of constructional activities. The only way out, he is further credited with thinking, is for some redistribution of population allowing of reconstruction in the moved-in areas.

H. B. E.

Livestock Rules Rather Uneven In Chicago Markets

Closing Prices Generally Steady to Higher Than a Week Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Livestock markets were somewhat uneven this week at the Union Stock Yards here, but practically all classes held up well, closing generally steady to higher compared with a week ago, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Good activity and strong prices ruled in the fed steer and yearling market from day to day, bettergrade medium and heavyweight beeves closing 25 to 50 cents higher than a week earlier, although plainer kinds failed to carry material strength, while yearlings and light steers ruled strong to 25 cents higher.

The market on cows and heifers carried a strong undertone, closing 10 to 25 cents higher. Bulls held a steady basis. However, vealers failed to go along with other classes, and closing values are 50 cents to $1 below a week earlier.

Replacement Steers

Replacement steers were in light supply, and demand remained narrow, little change being noted in prices.

Choice long yearling steers topped the market at $7, and best medium weight beeves sold at $6.25 in load lots. Bulk of the steers and yearlings turned at $4.25-$6. Most of the run comprised in between grades with choice offerings comparatively scarce although there was a sizable supply of common kinds. Yearling heifers topped at $5.75 in the absence of strictly choice offerings, bulk of the light heifers going at $5.50 downward. Most butcher heifers sold at $4-$5, with best at $5.50. Beef cows sold mainly at $2.75-$3.25, low cutters and cutters $2-$2.50. Weighty sausage bulls bulked at $2.75-$3. Vealers closed on a $4.50-$5 basis, with best around $5.50. Occasional sales were made on replacement steers at $3-$5.40.

Hog Receipts Off

Hog receipts fell off but shipper demand remained at a low ebb, and no improvement was noted in the fresh pork market. The hog trade eased off early in the period but closed practically steady with late last week. The closing top was $3.90 with bulk good to choice 170-240 pounds $3.75-$3.85; 250-290 pounds, $3.60-$3.75; 300-350 pounds, $3.50-$3.60; light lights, $3.60-$3.80; pigs, $3.25-$3.60; most packing sows, $3.25-$3.35.

Sheep and lambs closed strong to 15 cents higher compared with late last week, Easter buying being a trade stimulant. The week's top on old crop wooled lambs was $5.75, with late bulk $5-$5.50. Desirable clipped lambs brought $4.75-$5.25. Native spring lambs sold mainly at $7-$8, a few making $8.25. Fat wooled ewes sold at $2-$2.75.

Ford Motor of Canada Loss During 1932 Large

MONTREAL, April 14—Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net loss of $5,206,737 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,384,757 in 1931.

In 1932 there was transferred from surplus account $1,000,000 to reserve for investment in affiliated companies and for contingencies, compared with similar transfer of $1,250,000 in 1931.

Total sales and other income was $17,168,770, compared with $21,596,851 in 1931. A footnote explains reserve account is "sufficient to provide for full depreciation in market value of bonds, impairment of capital of affiliated companies and depreciation of foreign exchange, as at Dec. 31, 1932." Surplus account now stands at $18,557,526.

Dividends

Shawinigan Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record April 21.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.45⅞	$3.43	$4.8665
Cables	3.45⅞	3.43⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0398	.0395	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1408	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0515	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297¼	.0297¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1541	.1520	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0154	.01521½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0057	.00563⅛	.129
Holland—florin	.4063	.4049	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1778	.1754	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1135	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0314	.0314	.4430
Roumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0860	.0850	.193
Sweden—krona	.1833	.1814	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1960	.1940	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0135	.0135	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2290	*
India—rupee	.3610	.3576	.3650
Japan—yen	.2150	.2135	.4984
Java—florin	.4050	.4050	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4969	.4949	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3962	.3962	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2565	.2587	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0745	.0745	.1196
Chile—peso	.0806	.0806	.12165
Colombia—peso	.3850	.3850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1650	.1650	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.83861/2	.8350	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong.

Banque de France

PARIS, April 14—Principal items in this week's statement of the Banque de France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	April 7	March 31
Gold	80,412,000	80,408,000
Sight bal abroad	2,353,000	2,405,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,719,000	1,719,000
Com'l bills, France	3,183,000	2,912,000
Adv agst securities	3,708,000	3,714,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,007,000	6,020,000
Circulation	83,359,000	86,098,000
Tot cred cur accts	18,986,000	19,084,000
Treasury	122,000	107,000
Sinking fund	2,025,000	2,127,000
Private	16,580,000	16,821,000
Total sight liabilities	104,346,000	105,181,000
Ratio	77.04%	76.45%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

General Holiday On the Exchanges

THE stock exchanges and commodity markets throughout the United States were closed today in observance of Good Friday. The stock exchanges will resume business tomorrow, but most of the commodity markets will remain closed until Monday. These include the Cotton, Coffee & Sugar, National Metal, Rubber, Cottonseed Oil and Cocoa exchanges.

The Chicago Board of Trade and National Silk Exchange will resume business tomorrow.

German Dollar Bonds Drop To Lowest Levels

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Recent erratic performances of German dollar bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have resulted in investment houses being flooded with inquiries about them.

Prices of most German issues listed here recently have dropped to the lowest levels of the year, with the heaviest trading taking place in the Government 5½s. State, municipal and corporation maturities have displayed exceptionally heavy tones.

Dealers are of the opinion that weakness of German loans has been caused largely by fears that the country's export surplus, under existing conditions, may not be sufficient to maintain full service on all external bonds. In such an event some sort of reduction in interest payments might be proposed, or, at the worst, a moratorium declared.

Both Chancellor Hitler and Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, have stated that the country's credit position will be preserved, but even they are said to realize that some readjustment of service charges might be necessary if trade balances fail to improve.

Last year the Republic had a favorable balance of some 1,091,000,000 reichsmarks, as compared with a similar balance in 1931 of 2,782,000,000.

For the first two months of 1933 the export surplus was only around 60,000,000 reichsmarks, as compared with 199,000,000 reichsmarks in the like 1932 period.

Better Business Bureau Approves Securities Bill

Warns of Tipster Sheets —Bill Does Not Obviate Need of Caution

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Approval of the federal securities bill is expressed in the current bulletin of the National Better Business Bureau, which is "fully in sympathy with the proposal that full publicity should surround securities offerings. The information which would be required under the proposed act is similar to that which the National Better Business Bureau has for years sought to include in its reports."

"Criticisms and suggestions for changes in the act have been made in various quarters," the announcement continues, "and at this time no one can say definitely what its form will be as eventually passed. It seems questionable whether the act, in its original form, would prevent or impede the operations of tipster sheets. Since the tipster sheet is one of the favorite vehicles to aid in the disposal of questionable securities today, the bureau trusts that in its final form the act will contain provisions to deal with these publications.

"It is to be hoped that the investing public will not construe the proposed legislation as a guarantee of the soundness of securities offerings or against fraud. Securities swindlers are an ingenious crew and will seek to find means to evade or violate whatever laws are enacted. Even the vaunted British Companies Act did not prevent one American tipster sheet operator from mulcting the English public of several millions a comparatively short time ago. The responsibility remains on each investor to investigate before investing."

More Cotton Consumed

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Cotton consumed during March was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 494,167 bales of lint and 50,082 bales of linters, compared with 441,663 of lint and 46,470 of linters in February this year, and 488,907 of lint and 55,388 of linters in March last year.

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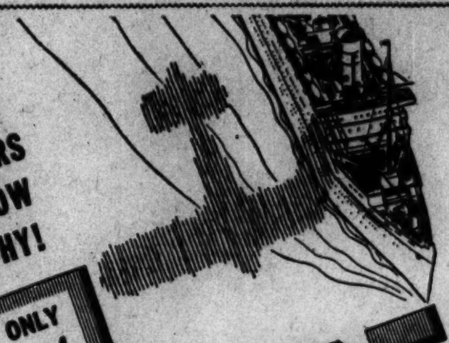

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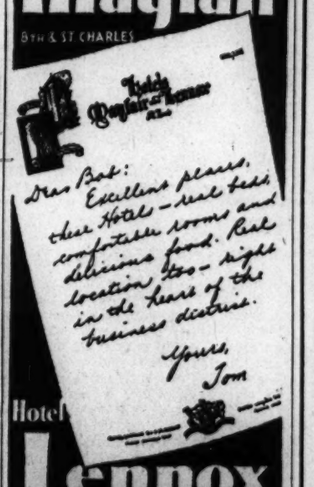

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Plate Cookery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE method described in this article should appeal to those who live in small quarters, as well as to those who go to business and prepare their own meals. It can be done on a chafing-dish, an alcohol lamp, a gas ring, an oil stove or an electric stove. This process of cooking, preserves all the juices. Following are a few of the dishes that can be made in this way:

Steamed Lamb Chops

Butter a plate or deep dish. Take 2 lamb chops, season with salt and pepper. Place them on the plate, put a buttered paper on the top and cover with another plate or lid. Put this dish on top of a saucepan of boiling water and keep the water boiling underneath. Cook for about 40 minutes, turning once. Serve with the liquid that comes from the top.

Steamed Fillet of Chicken

Butter a plate, place the breast or other tender part of a chicken on it and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover with another buttered plate. Put on top of a saucepan of boiling water and steam for 40 minutes, or until the chicken is tender. Serve on a hot plate with the juice around the chicken and a little mound of cooked spinach at the side.

One Egg Cake

Sift together into a mixing bowl
1 cup flour
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 level teaspoons baking powder

Mix these dry ingredients thoroughly with spoon, then melt
1 heaping tablespoon butter in a cup; add
1 whole egg and fill cup with milk; add to the dry ingredients, also
½ teaspoon flavoring. Now beat all together for 3 minutes and pour into a well-greased pan. Bake 30 minutes at 375 degrees F. Coconut or chopped nut meats may be added to the dry ingredients.

In fact, any kind of cake can be made from this simple recipe, such as a 2-layer cake, 8 cup cakes; by adding melted chocolate to some or all of the batter, one can have a chocolate cake.

To Keep Cakes From Burning

An unfailing help (which is always used by the writer) for preventing cakes from burning on the bottom is simply to set the cake pan into another which is just a little larger. This is especially helpful for those who do not have a thermostat on their oven.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Scoop out the centers of
4 tomatoes and fill with following mixture:
½ cup cooked chopped meat
½ cup boiled rice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
½ cup white sauce or gravy left over from cooked meat.

Salt and pepper to taste. Mix together thoroughly. Place the tomatoes on a buttered plate, cover with a buttered bowl and steam for 25 minutes over a saucepan of boiling water. Serve hot or cold with watercress.

Steamed Fish

Take a slice of salmon, a flounder, or any other fish desired. Butter a plate, put the fish on it and sprinkle with 1 teaspoon lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste. Place a buttered paper on top and cover with another buttered plate. Put on top of a saucepan half filled with boiling water and let the water boil for half an hour. When the fish is thick and white, it is cooked enough. Sprinkle with parsley and serve with the juice around it.

Steamed fish is considered much more delicate in flavor than when cooked by any other method.

Lyonnaise Carrots

Cut cold parboiled carrots into narrow strips lengthwise. Put
3 tablespoons butter into a frying pan and add
1 small onion chopped fine. Fry until a golden brown. Then add the carrots and cook about 5 minutes until heated through. Season with pepper (and salt if the carrots were not boiled in salt water) and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Jungle Stew

Soak overnight
1 pint kidney beans and in the morning boil until tender. Put
1 tablespoon of butter in a frying pan and when melted, fry
3 chopped onions in it until brown. Then add
½ can of tomatoes and
¼ lb. of macaroni (previously broken into bits and boiled). Season to taste with salt and pepper and cook until thoroughly heated through.

This is a very nourishing, meatless dish, for those who desire a change from meat.

Macaroni With Oysters

Into a buttered fireproof dish, put a layer of boiled macaroni, then a layer of oysters, dot with small pieces of butter and season with salt, pepper, and paprika; follow this with another layer of macaroni, another of oysters and seasoning and finish with a layer of macaroni. Then sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve hot.

Mock Chow Mein

Put
3 tablespoons butter into an iron skillet or spider and slice
4 large onions into it; fry until brown and then add
¼ pound spaghetti (previously broken and boiled in salt water)
½ pound hamburg (fried separately and broken up) or
1 cup of left-over veal, pork or chicken (diced)
½ can strained or regular tomatoes. Salt and pepper to taste and any left-over gravy that may be on hand from the cooked meat or the hamburg.
1 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce.

Cook until thoroughly heated through.

— A Satisfying Dish

Here is another dish which can serve as the main one for luncheon. With a simple dessert following, the appetite will be fully satisfied;

Into a well-buttered casserole or baking dish put a layer of boiled spaghetti or macaroni; on top of this spread a layer of minced cooked veal, pork or other left-over meat; then sprinkle over this about 8 stuffed olives (sliced); then another layer of macaroni, one of minced meat and the same quantity of sliced olives; and lastly, a layer of spaghetti or macaroni. Season to taste and dot with butter. Over all, pour a can of strained or regular tomatoes, cover and bake at about 425 degrees F. for ¾ hour. If there is any left-over gravy from the meat, heat it just before turning off the oven and pour over the meat and macaroni. More olives can be added if desired. N. P. S.

Last Friday our headline said "Six Recipes," and we provided only five. The sixth had a mistake in it and was sent back to the writer for correction. We should, of course, have changed the headline to read "Five" instead of "Six."—Editor.

The Recipes

on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Important Notice

Please send all communications concerning recipes to the Editor of the Women's Pages, and not to Miss Farmer's School.—Editor.

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

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Formality Is Expressed by This Costume.

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The Christian Science Monitor

LITHUANIAN PATTERNS
Easter Egg Designs

An original method of decorating Easter eggs is used by the Lithuanians. A pattern is drawn on the egg by a wooden splint dipped in melted wax. The egg is then boiled in colored water, the unwaxed portion taking on the color, while the waxed portion remains white, and constitutes the pattern. Another method is to boil the unwaxed egg in colored water, the pattern being carved out afterward by means of a sharp knife. In this case, of course, the design also shows up in white.

Interesting Wall Treatment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A setting of large trees, beautiful shrubbery and spacious lawn stands on old, rambling farmhouse. Ten years ago, to the ordinary observer, it was just another shabby place, but the girl artist who came to it as a bride refused to accept the verdict of her friends. She kept before her only the mental picture of the home as it was to look when transformed without by paint, grass and shrubbery, and within by soap, paint and their own simple but artistic furnishings. She did not let the slimness of her purse daunt her.

Within, after the thorough cleaning, the wall treatment was the first question to be decided. After considering different finishes, it was decided to calcimine over the old patched wall paper. There was several reasons for doing so. If the paper were removed, it might mean patching plastering; then, water paints were the least expensive; last, because calcimine is so easily applied. She also felt she could simulate the various expensive finishes, such as the tiffany, sponged or mottled effects, though she had never heard of its having been done.

Anticipating a variety of left-over colors from the other rooms, the dining room was done last. Since this room received no direct sunlight, tones of yellow were used, ivory for the ceiling and peach for the background on the walls. The woodwork was to be ivory enamel. The desired shade for the walls was obtained by adding white to buff.

When the sizing was dry, the background color was applied with a soft five-inch brush, following the directions on the box. In a half-hour's time the surface was dry enough to take the other colors. These were put on with a sponge, that while dry had been cut with a sharp knife, leaving a flat side. Blue, lavender, rose, green and ivory were the colors used, the rose being used very sparingly. Where the color was too dark, the proper shade was obtained by adding white. A little of the blue was mixed to the proper consistency and using a pie tin as a palette, the flat side of the sponge was touched to the paint and then pressed lightly against the wall, producing a lacy effect. This was repeated again and again forming a sort of continuous design of curves and semicircles—following no definite pattern, though of course similar. The blue was followed by the other colors in turn, paying no particular attention to the previous color used.

The sponge was always cleaned before a new color was used. The touches of ivory were added with a small paint brush, the brush being held perpendicular and at right angles to the wall. Clusters of these, suggesting wisteria, were applied on the wall. These seemed to tie the walls to the ceiling and to the ivory woodwork, and were very effective in themselves.

Result Effective

The finished room seldom fails to bring exclamations of praise from visitors and those unacquainted with the housewife invariably think it the work of a professional. Two afternoons were needed to complete the ceiling and walls of the living room.

The kitchen in this house is equally interesting, yellow and blue being the predominating colors used. The ceiling is a very light blue having stenciled stars of different sizes, done in silver. The walls above the wainscoting, have for background color a rather strong yellow. A closely mottled effect of ivory was put on over the yellow. Blue oilcloth pasted over the wainscoting was closely sponged with ivory enamel, making the lower part of the kitchen walls washable. Small tilelike oblongs of green and rose were cut from oilcloth and pasted in border effect next to the floor. Having ivory enamel of woodwork and furniture, and unbleached muslin curtains scalloped and bound with blue percale, and with touches of rose and green about the room—this kitchen is the delight of its owner and always seems flooded with light; though it had previously seemed a dark room.

Plain Gray

A charming room was done with plain gray walls as background. (Made by mixing rose and blue, half and half—mixed while dry.) An all-over conventional design was stenciled over the gray in rose, blue, ivory, green and black. With ivory woodwork, rose voile curtains edged with black ribbon, black silk tiebacks, gray cornice boards and with a rug in tones of soft blue—this room was truly beautiful.

Comparing this home with new ones costing much more; it has many points in its favor, and what this homemaker has done, anyone else with a knowledge of color harmony can do, and at no greater cost than the purchase price of cheapest wall paper.

Working with calcimine is fascinating for anyone who likes to work with color. There are endless possibilities for anyone with artistic ability; however that need not discourage anyone else from attempting to vary the finish. For experimenting, a closet wall, or even wrapping paper spread on the floor, is suggested.

The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE WOOL SUIT
Cape With Organ-Plaited Shoulders.

Whatever fashion has borrowed this season from vogues of the past, the organ-plaited sleeve is new in 1933. Design by Schiaparelli.

How an Artist Works

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ARTIST of international reputation was recently telling of an experience of his on the occasion of the unveiling of one of his masterpieces. He had long before conceived the idea of painting his interpretation of Pegasus, the winged horse. He lived with the story; he absorbed its beauty and was inspired by its artistic symbolism.

After his thought had become so thoroughly permeated with the idea that the painting was, to him, already a sublime reality, he then spent months working out the minutest details of every inch of his composition. He studied the wings of birds, modeling, drawing and etching, until he knew them in every possible detail and position of flight.

He watched splendid horses and tried to catch the vivacity and abandon which they expressed in their sense of freedom and strength.

He lay for long hours in the grass watching changing cloud formations, seeing, floating with them, the winged creature that he would, some day, harnes to canvas. Only after all this patient study he did take up his brushes.

When the finished picture was hung, and admirers sat spellbound by the grace and harmony of the thing which had grown out of his love and toil, someone said to him, "What did you copy that from?"

Fortunately, he is a very great artist and a very kind gentleman, and so he replied, "I copied that from the breath of a cloud, the flight of a bird, the shadow of speed, and I dipped my brushes deep into the pool of love." His questioner understood, and learned something of what is meant by art.

During National Art Week I attended a series of lectures on "Art in Our Homes." I found, underlying all the talks to which I listened, whether they were about interior decorating, clothing, or table arrangement, were two fundamental standards, namely, individuality, with which it is supposed is combined good taste. And persistence; a never failing belief in the thing which one is attempting, and a constant striving to do it better. "Don't copy," was the injunction stressed by every speaker. "Express yourself, whether the mediums with which you are working are pigments or pastry."

One speaker told of a woman who had attended a few lectures on "period furniture," and she felt the urge to have a refectory table in her very modern, small dining room. Consequently one was purchased, and she and her husband sat in uncomfortable grandeur at opposite ends of it, while an equally uncomfortable Irish maid walked back and forth in a foolish attempt to serve home-made bread and home-grown vegetables in a style which they considered befitting the new table. One hopes that their sense of the ridiculous soon came to their rescue.

Individual good taste, which always seems to emerge, unstudied, from a home or a life, may have been achieved by careful study of one's environment, resources, and desires. A subtle kindness flows through conversation, through manners, and even dress, which tells of innate good taste.

A woman whose wardrobe is not extensive and whose financial resources are somewhat limited was recently invited to visit a friend of hers in a city. When she returned to her home she gave her friend this tribute: "She had a closet full of beautiful gowns, but she always wore the simplest of dresses while I was there, no matter where we were going. I never felt shabby or de trop." Probably the hostess was an artist in the art of living.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beach pajamas are fast being outmoded by beach frocks and skirts, the latter often tying at the waistline. Cotton jackets may accompany these frocks and are slipped on over the bathing suit after a swim, adding trimness to the wearer when promenading the boardwalk.

Printed ensembles increase in favor. They may be had in crêpes or sheer fabrics. Coat lengths vary, ranging from the Eton to three-quarter length. The two-piece ensemble is favored, and is composed of a one-piece dress and a coat. Removable jabots, bibs, and bows are practical features with frocks of this type.

Sleeves continue popular in the dinner dress. Deep arms-eyes ending in a long sleeve fitted tight to the elbow are the smartest for mid-season. Puff sleeves of contrasting color and materials are favored, and will become more popular as the season advances. Chiffons, heavy sheers, and crêpes are the important materials.

Tulle, mousseline-de-soie and unstarched organdies are among the materials favored for summer evening gowns for the younger girl. The skirts are full, waistlines a little above normal, the front neckline is high and, usually, the décolletage in the back, low.

Jungle Housekeeping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ingenuity of Robinson Crusoe is still in demand in some parts of the world. Today, however, Mrs. Crusoe plays a more important rôle than Man Friday, for the foreign residents of the jungles have gone in for interior decoration, and in this field the feminine touch maintains its comforting home-making quality even in the wilds.

According to a story told by the Pan-American Information Service, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gill have developed in eastern Ecuador the first "dude" ranch known in those regions. But who can believe that the country is primitive when one reads further and discovers that they talk over a radio about their jungle housekeeping? However, to be truthful, they broadcast from Quito, the capital city, whose estimated population in 1915 was 70,000.

The interesting feature of the tale is the discovery that one can have a fairly modern home, with running water, and equip it with comfortable furniture and drape it with interesting textiles, without having recourse to a contractor or a department store. It must be because these institutions have educated the public so amply that, at a pinch, it is independent of them. But who could have guessed that the forest primeval would prove so adequate an emporium? Its aborigines show themselves such artists?

The cinnamon trees furnished the timber that built the house; the bamboo trees formed the water pipes as naturally as if nature had foreordained for them such a service. From other natives of the forest were built the chairs, benches, couches and tables, after designs by Mr. and Mrs. Gill. Wicker pieces were plaited by primitive craftsmen; and the hammocks which hang in the porches were woven by Jivaro Indians from the shredded bark of chambira trees. From a native cotton called macanas these Indians also wove blue-and-white curtains and upholstering textiles; and kapok, a fiber filling much in favor also in North America but native to Ecuador, was used for stuffing. Cushions, hangings and bedspreads, made from a wool yielded by native flocks, dyed in the rich colors extracted from native plants and woven and embroidered by these artistic people, give to the forest abode the feeling of home. One Indian woman is said to originate her own embroidery patterns, and her coverlets, one may easily believe, were they once seen, would be in demand from Cape Cod to Park Avenue.

But although to the North American these native products are charming and satisfactory, the jungle inhabitant thinks less well of the white man's imports. This is no technocratic civilization. Man prefers his own unaided energy to vacuums and dishwashers. The electric stove, for instance, is greatly in disfavor. "Without smoke, how can heat be born?" ask the scornful servants. "Well, yes; it grows hot; but it is a bad heat. And, anyway, what is a home without the cozy atmosphere of savory smoke? Without the curling column atop the roof?"

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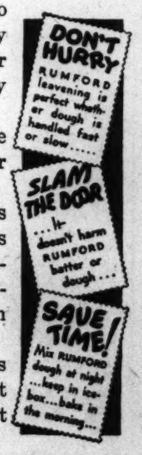
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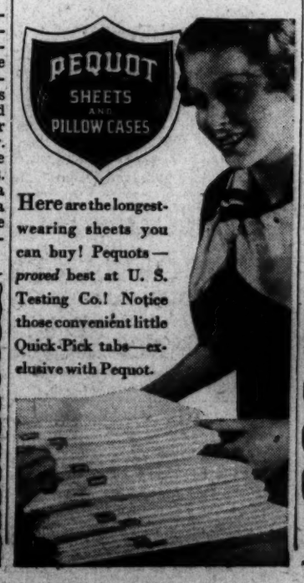
Monitor Reader, it has long been recognized that there is nothing finer for the skin than pure milk. Yet it is seldom used because of inconvenience and waste. But now with Creme Lacto you can give your skin the natural benefits of a fresh milk bath every day, for this creme contains pure milk, Nature's Cosmetic. While avoiding the extravagant claims of many new discoveries, I am more than willing to let the merit of this creme be my witness—you be the judge. Send $2.00 for regular full size jar, or pay postman on delivery. Use Creme Lacto daily for one week. If you are not more than pleased I will gladly refund your money. DUDLEY DEWELL, 507 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



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Today's *New* RECIPE

EASTER CREAM
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 cup scalded milk
½ cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
Yolks 2 eggs
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
Grated rind ½ orange
½ cup cream whipped or evaporated milk whipped
¼ teaspoonful salt

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Beat egg yolks with sugar and add to scalded milk. Cook over boiling water until mixture coats spoon. Remove from fire, add soaked gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool slightly and add orange and lemon juice and grated rind of orange. Cool, and as mixture starts to congeal, add whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk and salt. If a deeper tint is desired, use a few drops of yellow coloring. Pile in glasses and garnish with fruit. Or turn into ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, unmold and fill center with canned apricots, drained, or cut-up oranges. Serve with whipped cream. For an Easter Cream Sponge, fold two stiffly beaten egg whites lightly through the mixture.

In addition, you'll enjoy having recipes for candies made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine—candies which you and the children can make at home and which will add much to the gayety of the holiday. FREE recipe books may be had by writing

Knox Gelatine
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• *Say Monitor mothers*

—and this delicious food drink is so nourishing, too

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Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk—hot or cold. It is sold at grocery stores in ½-lb., 1-lb. and economical 5-lb. family size. But be sure you get the genuine Cocomalt and not a misleading substitute. Cocomalt is far more than a flavoring for milk. It is a scientific food-concentrate that adds extra proteins, carbohydrates and minerals. It is definitely beneficial and in keeping with all your highest standards.

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Stanley Cup To Rangers Again

Bill Cook Scores Only Goal on Keeling's Pass in Overtime Play

Stanley Cup Champions

1893—Montreal A. A. A.
1894—Montreal A. A. A.
1895—Montreal Victorias.
*1896—Winnipeg Victorias.
†1896—Montreal Victorias.
1897—Montreal Victorias.
1898—No matches.
1899—Montreal Victorias.
1900—Montreal Shamrocks.
1901—Winnipeg Victorias.
1902—Montreal H. C.
1903—Ottawa Senators.
1904—Ottawa Senators.
1905—Ottawa Senators.
1906—Montreal Wanderers.
1907—Montreal Wanderers.
1908—Montreal Wanderers.
1909—Ottawa Senators.
1910—Montreal Wanderers.
1911—Ottawa Senators.
1912—Quebec Bulldogs.
1913—Victoria and Quebec.
1914—Toronto St. Patricks.
1915—Vancouver Maroons.
1916—Canadiens.
1917—Seattle Metropolitans.
1918—Toronto St. Patricks.
1919—Tie, Canadiens-Seattle.
1920—Ottawa Senators.
1921—Ottawa Senators.
1922—Toronto St. Patricks.
1923—Ottawa Senators.
1924—Canadiens.
1925—Victoria Cougars.
1926—Montreal Maroons.
1927—Ottawa Senators.
1928—New York Rangers.
1929—Boston Bruins.
1930—Canadiens.
1931—Canadiens.
1932—Toronto Maple Leafs.
1933—New York Rangers.

*February. †December.

Stanley Cup Final Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
N. Y. Rangers	3	1	11	5
Toronto	1	3	5	11

(Best three out of five games)

Result April 13

Rangers 1, Toronto 0 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 14—A goal by Bill Cook, captain of the New York Rangers and leading goal scorer of the recent National Hockey League season, after 7m. 34s. of overtime on Thursday night gave the Rangers a 1-to-0 victory over the Maple Leafs in the fourth game of the Stanley Cup series and gave the visitors possession of the trophy by 3 games to 1.

The goal was scored on a power attack while the locals were two men short. The game was the ninth that the locals have participated in the playoffs and it was the fifth that needed overtime play to decide the winner, four of the games against Boston needing overtime.

During the regular 60 minutes the losers had a decided margin on the territorial play and outshot the Rangers 48 to 35, but brilliant work by Aitkenhead and poor finishing around the goal kept them from scoring. On the play they deserved to be in front by several goals in the regulation time. In the extra period the Rangers had three shots on goal to none for the Leafs and each of the three forced Chabot to make a great save.

The losers' custodian, along with Aitkenhead, were the stars of the game as his saves, although not as numerous, included a number of sensational feats. Each of the three local forward lines had a margin on their checks, but they were outlucked several times. Three times slow shots from scrimmages stopped just short of the goal line with Aitkenhead out of his net.

The Rangers last won the trophy in 1927-28, and last year were defeated in the final by the Leafs in three straight games. This year the locals were unable to show their true form in the first two games because of the hard series against Boston.

N. Y. Rangers		Toronto
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, lw		
	rw, Conacher, Sands, Doraty	
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, c		
	c, Primeau, Thoms, Blair	
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw		
	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Johnson, Brennan, ld	rd, Clancy, Day	
Seibert, Heiler, rd	ld, Horner, Levinsky	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Chabot	

Score—N. Y. Rangers 1, Toronto 0. Goal—W. Cook for Rangers. Assist—Keeling for Rangers. Officials—A. C. Cleghorn and A. O. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 7m. 34s. overtime.

Evans, Couch, Martin Added to Scratch List

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Three players have been added to the scratch class in the handicap list of the Chicago District Golf Association. This handicap list, begun three years ago to stabilize interclub and tournament play, now lists Charles E. Evans Jr., Ira L. Couch and Richard B. Martin among those who must play at par. Evans, many times United States and western amateur champion, belongs to the Edgewater Golf Club. Couch is a member at the Chicago Golf Club and Martin is the former University of Illinois and Big Ten champion. The graduation of these three from the one-stroke class leaves it empty.

John E. Lehman of Olympic Fields Country Club and J. A. Westland of Sunset Ridge Country Club, the only previous scratch players, retained their rankings. Westland's brilliant work with the Walker Cup team and in the national amateur tournament kept him in the spotlight, while Lehman won the western amateur championship, and thereby held his place on the handicap list. Sixty-one players are given four strokes or less.

Buffalo Buys Mulleavy

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons of the International Baseball League today announced the completion of the club roster with the purchase of Gregory Mulleavy, second baseman, from the Boston Red Sox. Mulleavy batted .321 with Oakland in the Pacific Coast League last season after being sent there by the Chicago White Sox. He broke into the big leagues under Ray Schalk, then manager of the White Sox and now pilot of the Bisons. He is expected to join the team today at Jersey City for the opening game and will replace Roy Tarr, Philadelphia sandlotter, who will be held in a utility rôle.

Rankine Wins Race

TORONTO, April 14 (AP)—Thomas Rankine of Preston, Ont., today won the annual "Good Friday" 15-mile road run, defeating a brilliant international field of some 50 distance stars. Billy Reynolds of Galt, three times a winner of the event, was second, and Hans Oldag of Buffalo, N. Y., was third.

Last Year's Winner Enters

Paul de Bruyn of the German-American A. C., of New York and winner of the race last year has entered the Boston A. A. Marathon race to be held next Wednesday. Six other members of the club have entered in a determined effort to capture the team prize.

College Tennis Result

Johns Hopkins 6, Swarthmore 5.

Gehrig's Homer Wins for Yanks

Washington, Cleveland and Chicago Also Triumph in American League

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Results April 13

New York 4, Boston 3.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 7 (11 innings).

A smashing home run drive by Lou Gehrig yesterday enabled the world champion New York Yankees to open their 1933 American League season with a 4-to-3 victory over the new Boston Red Sox. The long hit, which sailed far up into the right field bleachers, came in the first inning after a base on balls to Joe Sewell and a single by Babe Ruth. It was Ruth's only hit of the day.

Vernon Gomez, slim but effective left-handed ace of the Yankee staff, who won 24 games in 1932, pitched for the champions and although touched for 12 hits, managed to keep out of serious trouble. Paul Andrews, former Yankee, started for the Red Sox and except for the home-run ball he served to Gehrig, did very well. Kline relieved him in the seventh. Dale Alexander, big Boston first baseman and the leading batter in the junior circuit last season, drove out three hits.

The Washington Senators unleashed their batting attack yesterday and made it two successive victories over the Philadelphia Athletics, 11 to 4. Earl Whitehill pitched his first game in a Washington uniform, holding the A's to two hits until the seventh. By that time his mates had piled up a safe lead, so he just coasted along the rest of the way.

Ossie Bluege led the Washington attack with three singles in four trips to the plate, while Goose Goslin, another new Senator, collected a homer and single. Bluege crossed the plate three times. A triple by Luke Sewell was also an important part of Washington's scoring. Connie Mack sent in his big right-hander, George Earnshaw, in an effort to stop the Senators, but the former Swarthmore star was driven to the showers in the sixth.

Revealing a batting attack that will be troublesome to more than one club this season, the Chicago White Sox out-slugged the St. Louis Browns yesterday in St. Louis, 11 to 7 in 11 innings. The Sox made 20 hits, one a long home run by Manager Lew Fonseca, playing first base for his club. Jack Hayes, Al Simmons, Frank Grube and Fonseca each pounded out three hits. The Browns had 14 safeties, six of which went to Sam West in six times up.

Seven pitchers were called upon to silence opposing bats. Ted Lyons started for the White Sox and was touched for 11 hits in eight innings and part of the ninth. Heving and Kimsey followed him to the box, the former getting credit for the victory. Jack Knott, big right-handed St. Louis rookie from Milwaukee, making his major league début, was driven out in the seventh.

At Detroit, the Cleveland Indians defeated the Tigers, 7 to 4, for their second straight triumph of the season. Fred Marberry, former Washington boxman, held the Indians to six hits and one run during the first eight innings, but lost his effectiveness in the ninth. The Indians scored six runs, two of them coming in on a home run by Knickerbocker, sensational rookie shortstop. Charlie Gehringer made three hits for Detroit. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	12	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Andrews, Kline, Welch and Shea. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 56m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	x	11	12	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	7	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Earnshaw, Dietrich, Peterson and Cochrane, Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Hildebrand, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—1h. 51m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	4	11	20	4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	7	14	3

Batteries—Lyons, Heving, Kimsey and Grube; Knott, Hebert, Stiles, Brown and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Heving. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby and McGowan. Time—2h. 34m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	12	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	6	2

Batteries—Hildebrand, Harder and Spencer, Myatt; Marberry, Uhle and Reiber, Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Hildebrand. Losing pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	3	0	1.000
Milwaukee	2	1	.667
Columbus	2	1	.667
Toledo	2	1	.667
Indianapolis	1	2	.333
Minneapolis	1	2	.333
St. Paul	1	2	.333
Louisville	0	3	.000

Results April 13

St. Paul 8, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.

Texas League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	3	0	1.000
Fort Worth	2	1	.667
Dallas	2	1	.667
Beaumont	2	1	.667
Tulsa	1	2	.333
Oklahoma City	1	2	.333
San Antonio	1	2	.333
Galveston	0	3	.000

Results April 13

Tulsa 12, Fort Worth 1.
Dallas 6, Oklahoma City 1.
Beaumont 6, San Antonio 0.
Houston 4, Galveston 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	3	0	1.000
Newark	0	0	.000
Jersey City	0	0	.000
Buffalo	0	0	.000
Rochester	0	0	.000
Albany	0	0	.000
Montreal	0	0	.000
Toronto	0	3	.000

Result April 13

Baltimore 7, Toronto 2.

Browns Release Bengough

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14 (AP)—Benny Bengough, second-string catcher for the St. Louis Browns last year, will be released to the Milwaukee club of the American Association, the St. Louis club announced yesterday. Bengough was obtained from the Brewers two seasons ago, but that club, a farm of the Browns, is now in need of an experienced catcher.

Old Salopians Retain The Dunn Soccer Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A high standard of amateur Association football was reached in the final match for the 1933 Dunn Cup competition, played at the Crystal Palace here recently, when Old Salopians retained the trophy by defeating Old Cholmeleians, 3 to 1. And this was hardly surprising in view of the talent on each side.

The winners, Old Boys of Shrewsbury School, had in their team A. T. Barber, J. S. O. Haselwood, P. S. Snow, A. G. Strasser and G. R. Moxon. All these men are university Soccer Blues. The first named was until last year the captain of Yorkshire county cricket team, and he, like Haselwood, is a triple Oxford Blue. The losers, former pupils of Highgate School, included three Corinthians, A. H. Fabian, W. H. Webster and R. W. V. Robins.

Fabian is now a star performer, as an amateur, in the forward line of Derby County, one of the professional sides in the first division of the English League; Webster was in the Corinthian team that was defeated this year in the third round of the English Football Association Challenge Cup tournament; and Robins is a test-match cricketer who would have gone to Australia with the English team last winter if business claims had not stood in the way.

The Arthur Dunn Cup is a trophy put up for competition by R. C. Gosling in 1902, to perpetuate the memory of A. T. B. Dunn, an Old Etonian who had the unique experience of playing for England as a center-forward and as a fullback. "Old Boys" clubs, consisting of members all educated at the same school, are a very prominent feature in British sports of all kinds, and the Arthur Dunn Cup tournament is confined to such sides, connected with public schools. A public school in Britain, of course, is the reverse of what it is in America, and the phrase "a public school-boy" carries with it here a connotation of social discrimination.

Fifth Game Needed For Can-Am Title

Canadian-American Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	2	11	7
Philadelphia	2	2	7	11

Result April 13

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.

Boston Cubs defeated Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden last night, 4 to 2, and forced the Canadian-American Hockey League title series to a fifth game for decision. The two teams will play the final at Philadelphia tomorrow night. About 8000 hockey fans viewed last night's contest.

As in the game played Tuesday night the Arrows were first to score, but from then on the Cubs played the better game. Each team tallied in the first period and the Cubs scored three more in the second, while the visitors secured the only goal of the third session. Penalties seriously handicapped the Arrows who were shorthanded anyway, with Red Conn and Frank Peters out of action through mishaps.

Besides the four goals allowed, the locals scored two others which were called back. Nichols was off the ice when Boston's first goal was registered and the second goal came with both Desmarais and Runge in the box. Anderson led the losers' attack with assists on both goals while Alex Cook assisted in the first Boston goal and scored the second. The summary:

Boston	Philadelphia
Burmister, Weir, Benson, F. Jerwa, lw	rw, Boyd, Phillips, Collings
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Filmore, c	c, Anderson, Pratt, Runge, McGoldrick
Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, rw	lw, Runge, Hudson, Wilson
J. Jerwa, Lane, Cook, ld	rd, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Pratt
Lane, Davie, Filmore, rd	ld, Desmarais, Nichols, Hudson
Jackson, g	g, Cude

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Saunders, Cook, J. Jerwa, O'Neil for Boston; Boyd, Runge for Philadelphia. Assists—Cook, F. Jerwa, Filmore, Davie for Boston; Anderson 2 for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Argentina Wins South American Track Meet

MONTEVIDO, Uruguay, April 14 (AP)—Argentina ran away with team honors in the South American athletic championships completed recently, scoring 145 points, against 54 for Chile, 36 for Uruguay and 34 for Brazil.

The modified Marathon was won by the Chilean, Manuel Plaza, in 1h. 59m. 14 3-5s. Two Argentines, José Ribas and Fernando Cecarelli, finished second and third, respectively.

New South American records were established by Pojmaevich of Argentina and Magalhaes of Brazil. The former cleared 3.95 meters (12 feet 11⅛ inches) in the pole vault to defeat Guinazu, a teammate. Magalhaes, who won the 110-meter hurdles, set up a new standard of 54 seconds for the 400-meter low hurdles, beating Lorenzo of Argentina and Dominguez of Uruguay.

By its team victory, Argentina clinched permanent possession of the America Cup offered by the Chilean Foreign Office in 1919. Argentina won the team title in 1924, '26, '29, '31, '33, the fifth victory clinching permanent possession. Chile won in 1919, '20, '27.

Princeton Lightweights Win

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14 (AP)—The 150-pound Princeton crew conquered Pennsylvania by a length and a quarter over the Henley distance on Lake Carnegie yesterday. Despite a strong south wind, the Tiger shell crossed the finish line in the good time of 7m. 18 4-5s. for the mile and five-sixteenths, never relinquishing a lead it gained at the outset. The Princeton second lightweight crew finished third, five lengths behind the winners.

Draw for Net Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—Helen Helm of New York and Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven, tied with Mrs. Percy Thomson of Boston and Mrs. J. A.Ruggles of Halifax, for first net best-ball prize in the Silver Foils' best-ball-of-pair golf tournament here yesterday, with cards of 73. In the draw for the prize, the former pair won.

Haubner Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14—John W. Haubner '34 of Morristown, Penna., was yesterday elected captain of next year's Princeton varsity gymnastic team. William D. Sheldon of Washington was elected manager.

Grant Is Victor Over Shields

Lott Defeats Mangin, Hall Downs Stoefen, Sutter Routs Rainville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—Upsets and extra-set contests marked the fourth day of the fifteenth annual North and South tennis championship tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday with play in the quarterfinal round of the men's singles competition.

Francis X. Shields of New York, seeded No. 2, bowed to Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., former clay court champion of the United States, after a 48-game, five-set battle 6—4 6—4, 1—6, 5—7, 6—3. Grant moved ahead with steady play, while Shields was not hitting hard until near the end of the match.

Lott Loses 28-Game Set

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago won his quarterfinal-round battle from Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., present indoor singles champion of the United States. The match went to 64 games and Lott came out on top after dropping the 28-game fourth set. Mangin got the jump on Lott in the first set, making brilliant backhand shots down the sideline. Lott then varied his game with success, winning the next two sets, dropping the long fourth set, and taking the final set with the loss of only two games. The score: 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 31—15, 6—2.

The other extra-set match went to J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., who outsteadied Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, third seeded player, and won out at 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Sutter Faces Hall

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, present intercollegiate champion of the United States, had the easiest match of the quarterfinal round, defeating Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

In the semifinal singles round Sutter meets Hall and Lott faces Grant.

Play was continued in men's and mixed doubles yesterday.

North and South Tennis Championship

Men's Singles—Quarterfinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 13—15, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Third Round

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Richard Covington, Asheville, and Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, and F. C. Baggs, Gloversville, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Evangeline MacLennan, Atlanta, Ga., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, and W. H. Johnson, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Barbara Stoddard, New York, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Frank Coyne, Atlanta, Ga., and Charles Harris, Duke University, 6—4, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Gilson and Gill Win In Mason and Dixon Golf

By the Associated Press

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14—Roof Gilson of Jackson, Mich., who recently married Georgia Coleman, the Olympic diver, yesterday gained athletic recognition in his own right as he upset the favorite, John B. Ryerson, in the semifinals of the Mason and Dixon golf tournament.

Playing steady golf, Gilson defeated Ryerson, 1 up, to go into the final 36-hole round against F. L. Gill, of New York, who upset another favored competitor, David N. Tallman of Wallmar, Minn., 1 up, in 19 holes in the other semifinal.

Gilson, who says he never has won a golf title, although playing the game for some time, surprised both himself and the gallery as he put out the favored Ryerson, twice winner of the Mason and Dixon.

Ryerson's putts were not dropping, the Cooperstown (N. Y.) golfer three-putting on five holes and flubbing an easy three-foot putt on the final green to give Gilson the victory. Gilson took the lead by dropping a 30-footer on the thirteenth green and played steady golf throughout for an approximate medal of 81.

The Tallman-Gill match brought out the best golf of the day, the veteran and his younger New York rival doing the 18 holes in 78 strokes each. Gill won the nineteenth and the match with a 20-foot putt.

A two-ball mixed foursome competition will be played in connection with the final. Among the competitors are Bernice Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., well known woman golfer; Helen Meany, former Olympic diving champion, and Mrs. Gilson.

Eleven Crew Championships

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Eleven United States rowing championships of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen are to be decided in Grant Park Harbor here Aug. 4 and 5, in connection with A Century of Progress exposition here. These events will be preceded by the championships of the Central States Amateur Rowing Association in the World's Fair lagoon, Aug. 1, 2 and 3. The Lincoln Park Boat Club is making an effort to produce three of the fastest eight-oared crews in its history, with Eric C. Lambert, who stroked the Columbia University eight that won the Poughkeepsie regatta, as coach.

Heathcote Is Released

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP) — The Phillies of the National Baseball League have announced the unconditional release of Cliff Heathcote, veteran outfielder. Heathcote came to the Phillies last season and for a time acted as understudy to First Baseman Don Hurst. He previously played with the Cardinals and Cubs.

Brooklyn Cuts Squad to 28

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—The Brooklyn Dodgers have released Babe Phelps and Fresco Thompson on option to the Jersey City club of the International League. Phelps is a right-handed pitcher and Thompson a second baseman. The Brooklyn squad is now cut to 28 men.

Two Harvard Titles Decided

Two Harvard University fencing championship titles were decided at Cambridge, Thursday. Capt. Henry P. Walker Jr. '33, won the sabre title and Capt.-Elect John G. Hurd '34, won the épée title.

Cardinals Even Chicago Series

Bill Hallahan Checks Champion Cubs—Pirates Triumph Again

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Boston	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

Results April 13

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York at Boston, postponed.

Effective pitching from the tireless left arm of Bill Hallahan, together with timely hitting by Jimmy Collins, gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 3-to-1 victory over the National League champion Chicago Cubs yesterday at Wrigley Field. The triumph evened the series at one game each.

Hallahan was particularly brilliant in the pinches. The Cubs found him for six hits, including three doubles by Babe Herman, but only once could get a man around to home plate. Wild at times, the St. Louis left-hander gave five bases on balls, but the Cubs could not take advantage. Guy Bush pitched for the losers.

Collins, cleanup batter for the Cardinals, connected with a home run and two singles, driving in all three of his team's runs. Frankie Frisch hit a triple and crossed the plate twice. Babe Herman's slugging was the bright spot in Chicago's playing.

Larry French led the Pittsburgh Pirates to their second straight victory over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday by a score of 5 to 2. Four hits were all the Reds could collect off the delivery of the veteran left-hander, whose 18 box triumphs last season were one big reason why the Pirates finished second. Behind French, the Pittsburgh players hit the ball hard, Pie Traynor, captain and third baseman, leading the attack with three out of five. The big fellow drove in two runs.

Eppa Rixey, who is usually effective against the Pirates, failed to live up to expectations for Cincinnati. He went along in smooth fashion until the third, at which time the Pirates rallied for three runs.

Brooklyn opened its 1933 campaign by defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 4. The Dodgers won mostly because of cautious pitching by "Lefty" Watson Clark and timely batting. Clark saw the Phillies pound out 12 hits, most of which were wasted. Brooklyn, with only nine hits, produced them when they were needed. Tony Cuccinello accounted for two of Brooklyn's runs with a double and single. Flint Rhem started for the Phillies and lasted seven innings. The scores:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	12	0

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Rhem, Liska, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Barr. Time—2h. 1m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Bush and Hartnett. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 50m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	x	5	12	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	3

Batteries—French and Finney; Rixey, Frey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—1h. 44m.

Four-Man French Davis Cup Team Is Planned

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—France probably will have a four-man Davis Cup team to defend the international tennis trophy it has held since 1927, Pierre Gillou, president of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, said yesterday in discussing plans for this year's competition.

Henri Cochet again will be France's No. 1 singles player but he objects to being given a doubles assignment also, Gillou said, while Jean Borotra, whose two singles victories saved the cup for France last summer, has announced he will be available only for the doubles.

Gillou said the team probably would line up with Borotra and Jacques Brugnon named to play the doubles and one of three young players—Christian Boussus, Andre Merlin or Marcel Bernard—nominated for the other singles assignment alongside Cochet. The selection will depend on the play of the three youngsters in pre-cup competition this summer.

Oswald and Webster Reach Codeball Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—In the final match for the first annual codeball-in-the-court championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, C. F. Oswald faces G. H. Webster here tomorrow afternoon at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. These two came through the semifinal round last night.

Webster, one of the first masters of this kicking game, was forced to three sets to defeat Sylvester Bilski, 15—13, 12—15, 15—9.

United States Codeball-in-the-Court Championship—Semifinal Round

C. F. Oswald defeated P. O. Bach, 15—13, 15—14.

G. H. Webster defeated Sylvester Bilski, 15—13, 12—15, 15—9.

Somerville to Play Abroad

LONDON, Ont., April 14 (Canadian Press)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, amateur golf champion of the United States, has definitely decided to enter both British amateur and open tournaments, it was learned here. Jack Nash Jr., a clubmate, is expected to accompany Somerville in quest of the British titles. Somerville, it is understood, will sail May 19. It will be his first bid for the British golf classic.

Mrs. Cheney Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel Country Club star, won her fifth women's golf championship of California at the Lakeside Golf Club recently when she defeated Mrs. Mildred Green of Los Angeles in the 36-hole final, 1 up. Mrs. Cheney met and defeated Mrs. Green in 1931 for the same title.

College Baseball Results

Armour Tech 10, Chicago Normal 2.
Bradley 2, Northwestern 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 3, Washington 0.
Michigan State 4, Iowa 0.
New York 12, Lehigh 2.
Oklahoma 21, Missouri 12.
Oklahoma Aggies 4, Southwestern Okla. T. 2.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Our Daily Food: Hendrik Willem Van Loon, speaker.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Cantata, "Seven Last Words of Christ"; soloist; choir; orchestra.
10:00 "Song Weavers."
10:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
10:45 News: reports: sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 NBC, "The Witching Hour"; soloists; orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Johnson Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Four Sharps."
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Jack and the Beanstalk."
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, Wahlberg Brown's Concert Ensemble.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 "Drifting and Dreaming."
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local and NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Land animal story.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Studio dance music.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—John Charles Thomas," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dinner music.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, "Seven Last Words of Christ"; soloists; choir; symphony orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Frey and Bragglotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine

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CAPABLE colored woman wishes visiting or part time work; Jamaica, New York or vicinity; best references. Republic 9-7835.

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COMPANION or hostess position desired; musical, active car, cultural background; widow, MRS. HASKELL, 40-03 165th Street, Flushing, L. I.

HOTEL position desired by young woman with experience as room clerk, stenographer, receptionist; summer or year round. FLORENCE EGGER, 1533 E. 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, with 10 years' experience, desires position; care of older people or school children; good cook. MRS. MAUD HILL, 90 Locust Ave., Worcester.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Refined woman desires position to care for children; can drive car; experienced. P. O. Box 92. Phone Oakwood 8177.

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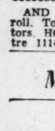
Wyman's Luncheonette
430 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON CENTRE
ARLINGTON 4915

Tel. ARL. 1790
Furniture of Character AT REASONABLE PRICES
CHARLES F. McMANUS
721 MASS. AVENUE ARLINGTON, MASS.
Everything in Lawn and Garden Supplies, Fertilizers and Seeds of All Kinds. Lawn Mowers Sharpened.

R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints and Oils—Kitchen Furnishings
470 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Phone 0114

Easter Flowers Bring Gladness
Order Them Where They Grow
PHONE OR VISIT
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 MASS. AVE. Arl. 3090—3091

BELMONT



Easter Lilies
and other Flowering Plants
for EASTER
WM. W. EDGAR CO., *Florists*
541 Trapelo Road Bel. 0600

EATMOR CRANBERRIES
Knox Gelatine, Mueller's Macaroni
YOUNG'S MARKET
GROCERIES PROVISIONS
24 LEONARD STREET Bel. 0845—0846

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

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INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9338

CUSTOM GOWNS
GEORGE L. CURTIS
REMODELLING—ALTERATIONS
843 Little Bldg. Hubbard 7526

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

NELSON BROS.
Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
26 SCOTIA STREET Tel. Kenmore 2507

FOR EASTER
New French Inspired Hats $5 up
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme.
BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's

RICHARD B. SMITH
SELLS
NEW Ford USED
With T. C. BAKER CO.
2 Boylston Street, Beacon 5200, Brookline

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

BOSTON—Dorchester

J. GROSS
The Personal Service Tailor
A selected group of fine suitings and top coatings is now awaiting your choice. Values begin at $17.50.

Your present garments may also be cleansed, pressed and repaired at a nominal charge.
374 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. 7810

D. J. FERGUSON
COAL COMPANY
RANGE AND FUEL OILS
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
167 DEVON STREET EST. 1886
Tel. GENEVA 5630

GARDNER and KEENAN
Successors to
McSWAIN'S MEN'S SHOP
CODMAN SQUARE, DORCHESTER

NEIL'S CONSERVATORIES
MARSHALL NEIL
FLORIST
Flowers Loose or Artistically Arranged
Flowers and Plants
451 WASHINGTON ST. Phone TALbot 1467

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Edward H. Kearney
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, etc., Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fertilizers and Garden Tools
35 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HYDE PARK 2461

EASTER FLOWERS
Large Selection Potted Plants
HYDE PARK FLORIST
984 HYDE PARK AVE. Hyde Park 2430

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The Laundry Where Quality Counts
The BROWNING LAUNDRY
All kinds of Laundry Service.
Covering Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury and Back Bay
120 Brookside Avenue Tel. JAMaica 1057
VISITORS WELCOME

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
COATS GOWNS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

Est. 1865
Dane's Florist Shoppe, Inc.
38 WARREN STREET, ROXBURY, MASS.
HIGhlands 7456
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
EASTER GREETINGS
And for that Easter Dinner we have CHAMBERLAIN and ARMOUR'S HAMS and Bacon, also Best Quality Eggs.
ROXBURY GROCERY
164 BLUE HILL AVENUE

Garden Tools, Fertilizers and Seeds
C. H. NICHOLS & BRO.
HARDWARE—PAINTS
ELECTRICAL and JANITORS' SUPPLIES
138-140 Longwood Ave. at Huntington Ave.
Tel. Longwood 1217

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PETRO-NOKOL
OIL BURNERS
Hanson-Gates Range Burners
Plumbing and Heating
W. D. AITKEN JR.
15 FRONT ST., Weymouth Tel. 0217

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 Months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

Before deciding what to buy for Spring be sure and see our FOUNDATION GARMENTS and UNDERWEAR at popular prices.
Organdie Neckwear, Bows and Flowers, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S

Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

Electrical Work
B. D. GOSS & CO.
THIS MONTH ONLY
One duplex plug installed $4.00
Three installed for $10.00
Any job $10.00 or over we will present you one ELECTRIC TOASTER worth $2.50 free.
Call For. 5324 24 PALMER ST., CAMB.

J. W. ROGERS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Choice Selection
Easter Flowers and Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere.
1375 BEACON STREET
ASPINWALL 0621

Flowers for EASTER
THE BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
(Wash. Sq.)
Tel. ASP. 5604
Member F. T. D.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1866
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CAMBRIDGE

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37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

Get Your Easter Flowers from Brattle Sq. Florists

WELL ESTABLISHED IN BUSINESS
Deliveries Made Everywhere
Open evenings until 12 P. M.
BRATTLE SQ. FLORISTS
BRATTLE SQ.

● *VISIT*
STOCKWELL'S
for Easter Hams and Other Specials
Also we carry
● GRAPE-NUTS
● OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
● BAB-O
Advertised Nationally in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
● 36 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 7515

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

Univ 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE

Ford THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

BRINE'S
HARVARD SQUARE
Buy Your
EASTER SUIT *Now*
CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

PILATO'S VALETERIA SHOP
WORK OF DISTINCTION
Complete Cleansing—Dyeing—Tailoring
Hat Renovating and Shoe Rebuilding
1669 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Porter 4956
Work Called For and Delivered

FITCHBURG

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Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

Anna Harlow Hairdressing Shop
Prices on all our work are reduced one-third
CALL 2432 and let us serve you.
3 DAY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Straw Roof Bird Houses
$1.00 up
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company
510 MAIN STREET
Tel. 727

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 727

Penny Bryn Shoppe
868 MAIN STREET Tel. 1254
Have you tried our Sultana Cake, Swedish Fruit Bread, or Eclairs? Stop and have a hot drink with us.

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

A COMPLETE SERVICE
General Tires
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

FRAMINGHAM

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe and Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
$5.50 to $9.00 Widths AAAA to E
Brown's Walk-Over Shoe Shop
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

—EASTER BUNNIES—
Durand's Chocolates in Easter Packages, Kemp's Salted Nuts, Nan Cabot Chocolates, Irregular, 29c. Place your orders early for Bombs or Ice Creams for Easter. Tel. 2479
PICARD'S
20 WINTER STREET

EASTER
That Means New Clothes for the New Season:
Suits—$14.75 to $35.00
Topcoat—$14.75 to $25.00
The New "WOLVERINES" are now $30
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
EUGENE—REALISTIC
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair Cutting, Dyeing
Marcel and Finger Waving.
For Appointment Phone 5641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

COMPLETE LINE FOR EASTER
Gray and Blonde Shoes and Combinations in all Styles and Heels at
THE LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET
Tel. 3640

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
It Will Pay to Try
LIGHTNIN'
Our new Popular Priced Gasoline—8 Gals. $1 Cash. Good Gas for the Money.
FRANK KIRSCHNER
10 MAIN STREET Tel. 2543

FRESH and COOKED MEATS
CORSETS LINGERIE
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Incorporated
Martha B. Mackenney, *Manager*
64 MERRIMACK STREET Tel. 1352
PRIMROSE HOUSE TOILET PREPARATIONS

—AWNINGS—
For Home, Store or Office. Canvas work of every description. Window Shades and Draperies. Upholstering and Mattress Work. Auto Tops for Closed and Open Cars. Cushions rebuilt. Celluloids inserted. Better Grade slip covers.
HARRY S. VAUGHN
25 FLEET STREET Tel. 2220

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Anderson Brothers
Bar-le-Duc Currant Jelly, jar ..... .20
Vermont Comb Honey ..... .29
Vermont Pure Maple Syrup, gal. .2.00
Family Style Heinz Pickles, jar ... .37
Hingham 1420—1421—1422

HOLYOKE

PATRONIZE
Osborne's Two Convenient Stores
MAPLE ST., near P. O. Sub Station
HAMPDEN ST., near Nonotuck
Carrying a new complete stock of Hardware, Dinnerware and Gifts . . . Our Hampden St. Store is for your convenience.

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

Bail's Easter Shoes
for children are smart, sturdy and reasonably priced, $1.35 to $2.95
According to size and makes.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

COSTUME SLIPS $1.70
Adjustable Straps! Of pure dye French crepe, bias cut, form fitting. Lacy and tailored models.

CHERRY & WEBB CO.

We make a large variety of
EASTER CANDIES and NOVELTIES
CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR TOYS, BASKETS, etc.
JUNKINS, *the Candy Maker*
427 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station
No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Spring Styles in Fresh, Crisp Materials in WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S DRESSES—INFANTS' WEAR.
The MODERN SHOP
ALICE T. SWETT

High Grade Range Oil and Furnace Oil
Prompt and Careful Service
Day or Night Delivery
PHILIP A. NELLES & SON
Formerly with the Standard Oil Co.
Tel. Lex 0413-J 15 MAPLE STREET

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

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EASTER COATS
Sport and Dressy Types Trimmed With Luxurious Furs
$16.50 to $25.00
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

ELLA M. BURKE
Milliner, Designer, Importer
128 Merrimack Street
Hosford Bldg., up one flight Phone 1703

Dile JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

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Dependableness
By that we mean whatever FURNITURE goes forth from Gifford's it will meet your expectancy of the best and guarantee satisfaction. And it will cost you no more than cheap furniture.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET ST. Breakers 0781 Lynn

WOMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES FOR EASTER
$1.95
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

An All-Star Easter Line-up of
HOSIERY
for $1
GORDON—NO-MEND
VAN RAALTE
Sheerest chiffons to service weight

T. W. ROGERS CO
274-232 UNION STREET LYNN

LAMPER'S
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1933
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"
Gibbs Bros. FLORISTS
31-33 Buffum Street, Lynn, Mass.

M. DORIS SWEETLAND
OPTICIAN
Eye Glasses—Spectacles
168 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.
Br. 2862 Opp. Paramount Theatre

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

Easter Shoes for the Family
at modest prices. Ladies' AAA to D widths, $1.85 - $2.85
Dr. Clinton's Arch Shoes $3.85
LOUIS KLANE'S
In Strand Theatre Block
222 PLEASANT ST.

Children's and Ladies' Furnishings
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—EVERETT—MELROSE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

We have some very attractive Jewelry to wear with the new Easter Costume.
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
26 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Special for Easter
Broadcloth-SHIRTS-Broadcloth
$1.29
The Apparel Shop "That's on the Square"
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
432 MAIN STREET, MALDEN, MASS.

A Trial Will Convince You That
B. M. SMITH, Florist
Should Do Your Floral Work
Flowers Telegraphed—Phone Everett 3957
61 WINTHROP ST. EVERETT, MASS.

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G. R. HATHAWAY
REAL ESTATE
Established 1886
Best Properties Overlooking "The Yachting Center of the World"
Tel. 238-R

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HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

WARREN H. KEAY
Painter and Decorator
WALL PAPERS
Interior—PAINTING—Exterior
50 HANCOCK AVENUE
Telephone Mystic 0671

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Special Prices for
Easter Hams
Native Fowl and Chicken
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

Telephone MYStic 0727
Chapman's Repair Shop
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned.
Body and Fender Straightening
DUCO SPRAYING
4 Ship Avenue—off Riverside Avenue

LEPORE'S
Modern Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Shop
AT MODERATE PRICES
All Work Guaranteed
Called For and Delivered
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ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
Cleercoal, Anthracite and Ovoids
Highest Quality—Fuel Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

GARNISS MARKETS
383 FRANKLIN STREET
163 WEST EMERSON STREET
Fancy Groceries, Meats
Fish and Vegetables
Free Delivery Tel. 3450

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Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

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SALES Ford SERVICE
PARTS
CHAPEL ST. Phone Needham 1610

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking, Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

Hodgman & Brown, Inc.
Free Delivery in Needham, Dover, Westwood and Wellesley
Tel. NEED. 1278
Complete line of meats, fish, groceries and vegetables. Swift's Premium Hams, 17c lb. (whole or half). Fresh Webber Ducks 25c lb.

Easter Flowers and Plants in Variety
MILLER ROSE CO.
Great Plain Avenue Phone Needham 1307

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

Have Your Hair Shampooed and Waved Regularly in
Sarah W. Chadwick's Hair Dressing Parlor
First National Bank Building
Room 701 Phone Cliff 5455

We invite you to visit us and see our new line of SPRING HATS—moderately priced
LUCILLE'S
502 PLEASANT ST. OPP. Y. W. C. A.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Easter Models
are here
$1.00 $1.79 $2.95 $4.95
Louise Hat Shops
10-12-14 Mechanic's Lane and Pleasant St. at Mechanic's Lane

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. Clifford 8671

You are invited to visit us and see our lovely Easter display.
Woodhouse Conservatories
CHAS. G. STURTEVANT, *Prop.*

W. H. MUDGE
PLUMBING
HEATING
APRIL!! Time for Repair Work
48 SO. SECOND ST., NEW BEDFORD
Tel. Clifford 2945
and 5 TABOR STREET, FAIRHAVEN
Tel. Clifford 7288

NEWTON

Florence & Rand Hat Shops
433 Centre St., Newton Newton No. 4914-M
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092

Mrs. Turner's Delicious
POTATO CHIPS
John Fox Priest Mayonnaise
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST. Newton No. 7062
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats

SHOES FOR CHILDREN
W. L. McCAMMON
583 WASHINGTON STREET

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 DUFFIELD ROAD Wes. New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

W. A. RIGGS
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
Wes. New. 0922, 1271
Easter Lilies—Flowering Plants
Freshly Cut Flowers—Corsages
Member F. T. D. A.

NEWTON CENTRE

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Kitchen Ware—Carmote Paint
Delivery in the Newtons

Newton Centre Woman's Exchange
71-73 UNION STREET
The Shop at the Cue Tee
Easter Cards
Candy Fresh Eggs

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

WHY NOT PLEASE
MOTHER
with your portrait on
Mother's Day?
Portraits taken in your home or in the Studio—$5 dozen and up.
P. I. MERRY
43 HARRISON ST. Cen. New. 4177

NEWTONVILLE

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
Awning and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
361-365 Washington St. New. No 4853

NASON'S MARKET
285 WALNUT STREET NEW. NO. 0843
Fresh Garden Vegetables
Fresh Dressed Chicken—Fowl
Sugar-Cured Hams
Full Line of MONARCH Canned Goods

BASLEY LUMBER
LITTLE OR LOTS
Call New. No. 5500
"You Can Depend on Us"
29 CRAFTS STREET

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Davidson Hardware Co.
248 WALNUT ST. New. No. 4480
Seeds—Fertilizers
Garden Tools—Lawn Mowers—Hose
Carmote Paints—Locksmith

GOODYEAR TIRES
NEW LOW PRICES
BRAM BATTERY & TIRE SERVICE
NEW. NO. 0835 252 WALNUT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—Waban

EASTER LILIES
15c a bud or blossom
To be charged or delivered. 20c
BOSTON GARDENING CO.
Cor. BEACON and CHESTNUT C. N. 4341

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Monarch Food Products

NORTHAMPTON

Phone 3-500
For Coal, Coke or Charcoal Fuel, Furnace or Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
12 MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

GENUINE
HOLEPROOF
(substandard)
STOCKINGS
59c pair
Package of Lux included Free —in the season's newest colors
The WALLACE CO.

Have you seen
The New
1933 Cabana?
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH ST. MILLER BUILDING

GOLFLEX!
Dotted Silk Suits
As nice a spring costume as we ever featured for $25.00
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Easter Showing
SUITS
TOPCOATS
Hats, Furnishings
BESSE-CLARKE
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

YOUR EASTER HAT
Dobbs Stetson Cutting
$2.95 $5.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

For Your Marketing Choose
KELSEY'S
So many advantages. Quality, Assortment, Low Prices, Credit Service, Free Delivery.
—TWO STORES—
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET

MONARCH
Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent.
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

QUINCY

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BLUE HILLS 8010 9-2 daily

Easter Suits for Boys!
KNICKER SUITS—2 PANTS
4.95—7.85—9.85—12.50
RUGBY and ETON SUITS
2.95—3.95—4.95—6.95
REMICK'S

James Ross ELECTRICIAN
Wiring for Heat, Light and Power
56 JACKSON STREET PRESIDENT 2664
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup
Pre. 0264

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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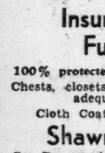

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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

Merry Behavior of Billy Bear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BILLY BEAR waddled without worry through the wild woodland, sniffing the warm spring air and smiling now and then at some pleasant thought. Sometimes he chuckled, and once he sat down and held his sides with his paws and laughed aloud. Beatrice Bee, buzzing by, heard him laugh and stopped on a branch.

"You appear amused at something, Billy Bear," said Beatrice Bee in her little bee voice.

"I am, Beatrice Bee," said Billy Bear, holding his sides with his front paws, "very much amused."

"Your amusement, Billy Bear, arouses my feminine curiosity," said Beatrice Bee. "What's the jolly joke?"

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Hello, Robert Rabbit," Said Billy Bear, Waddling Up Behind.

"It is on Robert Rabbit, ho-ho! ha-ha!" said Billy Bear. "Keep your eye on Robert Rabbit and you will see, Beatrice Bee. But do not tell him you have seen me. If you do you will never know the jolly joke."

"Here he comes now, Billy Bear," said Beatrice Bee.

"I hear him hippity-hopping," said Billy Bear. "Observe me conceal myself."

Billy Bear concealed himself behind a large tree. He concealed himself so well that if she hadn't known he was there Beatrice Bee wouldn't have believed it. And Robert Rabbit came hippity-hopping through the wild woodland.

"Where now, Robert Rabbit?" said Beatrice Bee.

"I am on my way, Beatrice Bee," said Robert Rabbit, "to Billy Bear's hollow tree. Where he sleeps all winter. He asked me to call him when it was time to get up, and I have been calling him several times a day for at least two weeks. I dare say," said Robert Rabbit indignantly, "that he will blame me if I don't keep on calling him until he gets up. But this is the last call. If he doesn't get up this time he can stay in bed till he wakes up himself."

"Anyway, you will have done your best, Robert Rabbit," said Beatrice Bee.

"I should say I would have, Beatrice Bee," said Robert Rabbit.

So Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped on his way to Billy Bear's hollow tree, and Beatrice Bee buzzed along overhead, and Billy Bear waddled without worry behind them through the wild woodland. When he came to Billy Bear's tree Robert Rabbit stood as tall as he could on his hind legs and shouted for all he was worth.

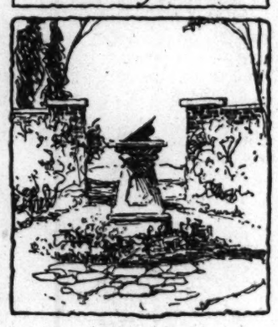
"Billy Bear!" shouted Robert Rabbit. "He-e-e-ey, Billy Bear. Time to get up."

"Hello, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, waddling up behind. "So there you are, are you? I woke up myself. But I'm just as much obliged to you, old fellow, for coming around to call me. Ha-ha! ho-ho!"

"You didn't leave any footprint in front of the tree, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit suspiciously. "And why do you laugh ha-ha! ho-ho?"

"Why, so I didn't, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "I guess I must have climbed down on the other side of the tree. And I laugh because I remember the time you woke me up in the middle of winter."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

IT WAS in the mountains of Mexico, many miles from a town or filling station, that a party of Americans ran out of gasoline. After a hot supper cooked over a camp fire, they began to discuss the seriousness of the situation.

Standing apart was an Indian, who lived near by. Silently he listened. He may have understood some English—he did not need to understand much, however, to observe that there was trouble and what it was. He moved deliberately forward, and in Spanish addressed the American who spoke his language—"Señor, no gasoline? I go!"

"You have a car?"

"No, I go. Get horse. Carry gasoline in can."

When this was translated to the party there was rejoicing. The money was quickly handed to him, and it was not until he had gone that the Americans learned that it would take him all night to make the trip. It was learned that he was to walk 10 miles to the place where he could borrow the horse, ride 15 miles to a gasoline station, and ride back to camp with the gasoline the full 25 miles. This he did, arriving shortly after daybreak.

The Indian staggered a few steps after he dismounted, straightened up and smiled. He ate a hearty breakfast, and, mounting the horse, rode away. It was supposed that he had gone to his camp to rest. Instead, it was later learned that he had ridden back to the rancho to return the horse, and would have to walk the 10 miles back to camp.

It was with sincere gratitude and humility that the Americans asked one another: "Would many American men have done half as much for a party of foreigners stranded in America?"

And the answer was: "We sincerely hope so."

In Lighter Vein

All Settled

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen came at last to see her father. Finally, the suitor made this announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened.

"And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."—*Tit-Bits.*

Best Answer

"I gave the best answer in nature study this morning, mother," said little Johnny when he arrived home from school.

"Well, I am glad," replied the proud mother.

"Yes," said little Johnny, "teacher asked how many legs an ostrich had, and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, mother, but the rest of the class said four, so I was the nearest."—*Pearson's.*

Not To Blame

Mischievous little Duncan of Long Beach, Calif., is sometimes accused of things he does not do. After the earthquake with its deluge of broken dishes, he followed his mother about the house saying, "I didn't do it, I didn't do it."

Fame

"And why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked the teacher.

"Because he never told a lie," piped out a little boy.

A Pursuit

"What is your occupation?"

"It isn't an occupation, it's a pursuit. I'm a bill collector."—*Answers.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Andrew Johnson—spent seven years tailoring before he learned the alphabet; later he became President of the United States.

A mounted policeman—when he tips the scales at 200 pounds, including his equipment, loses his horse in Boston.

A late census—revealed 10,000,000 American women gainfully employed.

President Monroe—received all but one vote of the electoral college.

Brevities

Humorist: Dining-tables with transparent glass tops are now fashionable. Guests get a lot of amusement when an absent-minded hostess kicks her husband's shin for making tactless remarks.

Chicago Daily News: New pen points in ample quantity are to be supplied to all post offices. If this keeps on, folks will be confusing the new deal with the millennium.

Detroit News: Arithmetic aside, if it takes one puzzler two hours to complete a jigsaw, it will take one puzzler and three helpers all night.

The Christian Science Monitor's

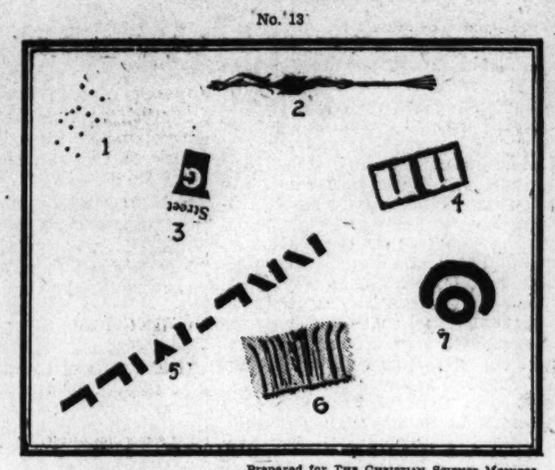
Quotation for Today

IN ALL debates, let Truth be thy aim, not Victory, or an unjust Interest; and endeavour to gain, rather than to expose thy antagonist.

—WILLIAM PENN

Ad-O-Grams

No. 13



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 13." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Words of this hymn" (Mrs. A.)—The correspondent writes:

Please state in the Word a Day which is preferable: (1) "The words of this hymn were written by . . ." or (2) "This hymn was written by . . ."

In modern usage a "hymn" is considered to be a song of praise, just as was the Latin *hymnus*. The Greek *hymnos* was applied to a festive song. So we see that for centuries a "hymn" has been regarded as words and music. A certain type of poem set to a certain type of music becomes a hymn. We believe, therefore, that it is entirely in conformity with good usage to refer to the words or to the tune of a hymn. No. 1 has our vote.

"In God We Trust" (Mrs. T. D. B.)—The correspondent writes:

I should like to know when the quotation "In God We Trust" was first stamped on United States coins, and by whom it was suggested. No doubt the person, or persons, originating the idea did so in good faith, and expected the citizens of the country to live up to it.

The following information is from "Nuggets of Knowledge" by George W. Stimpson:

In 1861, the Rev. W. R. Watkinson, a minister living at Ridleyville, Penna., wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that the Deity be recognized in some form on our coins.

Acting upon this suggestion, Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, instructed James Pollock, the director of the Mint, to have such a device prepared.

One of the mottoes suggested was "God, Our Trust." Chase approved the designs, but suggested that the motto be changed to "In God We Trust."

In 1864, Congress passed an act authorizing the coinage of the two-cent piece, and it was upon these bronze two-cent pieces that the motto first appeared.

It will thus be seen that Salmon Chase was responsible for the exact wording of the motto. No doubt Pollock and Chase were both influenced by the following line in the "Star-Spangled Banner": "And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

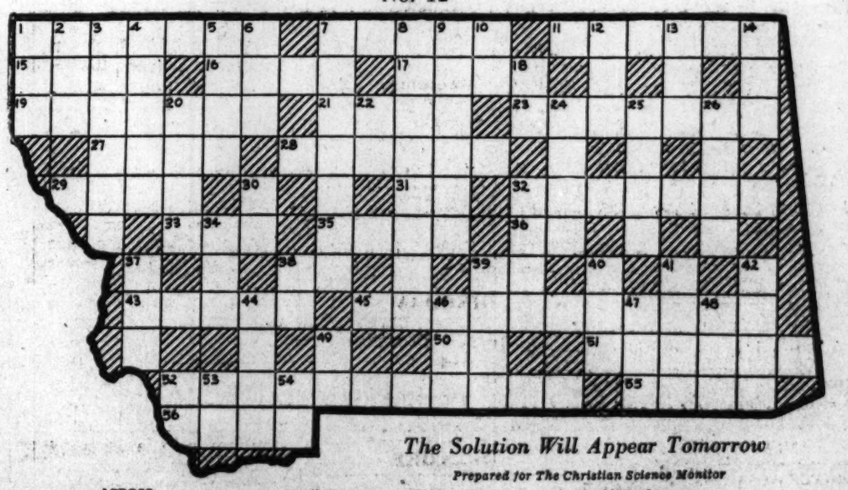
Later, Congress passed an act giving the proper officials authority to place the motto on all coins which would admit of the inscription.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 12



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Name of this State.
7—Largest city in the State (population 39,540).
11—Capital of State.
15—A row.
16—Therefore (Latin).
17—Relaxation.
19—One who sleeps.
21—Want.
23—Name of National Park in this State.
27—Animal found in "23 across."
28—Northern boundary of State.
29—Habitation of our winged friends.
31—Suffix.
33—Highest mountain peak in State.
35—Perceive.
36—Chief of the Olympian gods.
37—Dialectical variant of "Yes."
38—South America.
39—Anno regni (ab.).
43—Grain produced in abundance here.
45—Well-known river running through this State.
50—Near.
51—State ranks second to Arizona in production of this metal.
52—Flower of this State.
55—Nellie.
56—This mineral underlies one-fifth of this State.

DOWN

1—Mountains (ab.).
2—State produces about 3,000,000 barrels of this yearly.
3—Past tense of "21 across."
4—Cutting these brings this State about $15,000,000 a year.
5—Never (poetical).
6—Anno regni regis (ab.).
7—Nickname of State.
8—Another nickname of State.
9—Anything belonging to young Theodore is (?).
10—Plural suffix.
12—Child in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
13—First of a line of Biblical high priests.
14—Atmosphere.
18—Type Genus (ab.).
20—Home animals.
22—Printer's measure.
24—Currency unit of Italy.
25—Used to pack food airtight.
26—Consumes.
30—Personal pronoun.
32—A combining form from the Greek, meaning "ring, circle."
34—Organ of sight.
37—Female sheep.
38—Street (ab.).
39—Low voice.
40—University of Southern California.
41—To combat or struggle.
42—Touch.
44—High (Spanish).
46—Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
47—2000 pounds.
48—Non-Partisan League.
49—Ethel.
53—Before A. D.
53—Daughter of Greek river god.
54—Total loss (ab.).

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 199 and 287

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HYMN No. 199 is an excellent example of the Reformation chorale, although the arrangement is by Mendelssohn and so of a later period.

The "chorale" was a form of the early Protestant hymn tunes intended for congregational use. At first it was to be sung in unison. This explains its form. It had to be marked by simplicity and strength, with a certain stately, resounding sweep so that the tune would flow broadly; and it had an even rhythm with few divided beats.

Gradually, as the people learned part-singing, the under parts were filled in, as clear, simple harmony that supported the treble melody or tune: unlike the old contrapuntal music, written for the choir, in which each of the voices (or parts) had its own melody or theme, all these weaving together.

Short songs in the people's speech were early used in German churches, and the Christmas mystery plays also used the people's songs. Sometimes folk tunes were adopted outright for the chorales; thus a chorale melody is seen to be essentially simple. It should not be sung too slowly.

After Luther and before Bach the great composer of chorales was Johann Crueger (1598-1662), who made the music of No. 199, *"Nun Danket,"* named for its words. This tune with these words is next to *Ein' feste Burg* in popularity, not only in Germany but elsewhere—as in the United States.

Crueger was cantor of the Cathedral church, St. Nicholas, in Berlin, and founder of its famous choir. His *"Praxis Pietatis Melica"* ("Lyric Practice of Piety"), with 50 or 60 editions, was a great source of Lutheran hymnody.

Crueger's contemporary, Martin Rinkart (1586-1649), was author of the words, *"Nun danket alle Gott"* ("Now let all thank God"). He was chorister and cantor before he became archdeacon at Eilenberg. This town was conspicuous during the war for religious liberty and Rinkart gave unselfish devotion to his people. He was "crowned" for poetry as early as 1614; he was also a good musician.

"Nun Danket alle Gott" appeared in Crueger's *Praxis* at first with the name Grace, *Tisch Gebetlein* ("Little Prayer at table"). It is called the German *Te Deum* because of its constant use at national festivals. It has many English versions. The translator here is Miss Catherine Winkworth (1829-1878), who was first to bring German hymns into use in England. Her series of translations is known as the "Lyra Germanica."

No. 287, *"Nun danket all,"* is another chorale from the *Praxis*, which has a slightly more difficult melody. The words were written for the tune by a Christian Scientist.

For the Scrapbook

Maxims From the German

He who won't be advised can't be helped.

He who lendeth to the poor gets his interest from God.

A good companion makes a heaven out of hell.

A woman without religion, a flower without perfume.

Take the world as it is, not as it ought to be.

Work has a bitter root but sweet fruit.

The wise man weighs his words on the goldsmith's scales.

As a thing is used, so it brightens.

He who prizes little things is worthy of great ones.

Only blind zeal does harm.

The wise man has long ears and a short tongue.

A clean mouth and an honest hand, will take a man through any land.

Ad-O-Gram No. 5

Answers

The Hoover Company.
The Netherlands Plaza.
St. Charles Hotel.
Grape-Nuts.
The Vendome (Abbotts Hotels Corp.).
New Skirvin Hotel.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Casting Aside Invisible Arms

THOSE who are disappointed with the results of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva would do well to remember that there can be no failure in the moral domain, for the moral disarmament conference is in perpetual session in every country. It may be true that the material reductions and restrictions are poor enough; but they were never an objective in themselves. The full success of the conference in the quantitative or even in the qualitative sense would have been rightly hailed as a great triumph of human reason; but it would have been valuable not because it would have assured peace, but only in so far as it indicated a will to peace.

In judging the conference there are various elementary ideas to be borne in mind. Arms, even held in excess, are not the principal cause of war. They have doubtless an important influence on the relations of peoples, but they should rather be looked upon as an outward and visible expression of sentiments and beliefs. If a nation does not think itself in danger and has no aggressive designs, it will be content with a minimum of arms. Fear or greed—or both combined—are the inward and invisible armaments which we should aim at reducing or extinguishing.

A grudging or a tactical disarmament would be only a step. It is possible to conceive a wholesale scrapping of weapons because they are obsolete and because there is a reliance on other instruments. It is possible to conceive disarmament because it is forced by financial considerations. It is possible to conceive disarmament for the sake of apparent equality but with the mental reservation that one nation can refurnish itself more quickly than another. It is even possible to conceive disarmament under pressure of public opinion, which would not change the dispositions of this or that nation. Men have fought without airplanes, tanks, submarines, dreadnoughts, and even without power; and the material aspect of disarmament is only of importance if it truly indicates a moral disarmament.

It is certain, however, that the present reluctance to disarm reflects distrust, if not hostile feelings, and it is therefore useless to disguise the regrettable character of the result of the acid test applied at Geneva. If material disarmament would not necessarily have been conclusive in its moral significance, the evasion of material disarmament denotes a lamentable moral condition of mankind. The world is still fearful and filled with malice; it has not understood the need of sympathy and understanding and love. In this respect the virtual failure of the conference furnishes us with a lesson which we should not shirk. We must face the revelation without concealment or gloss.

Yet when we say there cannot be failure in the moral domain, we are uttering no more than the plain truth. For there cannot be a date on which the conference for moral disarmament closes or adjourns. It proceeds continuously, and is no more at Geneva than at Washington, and London, and Paris, and Rome, and Moscow. And in the long run its purpose will be accomplished. There will be a moral disarmament of men, and when this is effected the material disarmament, relatively unimportant, will automatically follow.

Pan-Americanism Weathers the Crisis

TODAY, a holiday first celebrated on April 14, 1931, by twenty-one countries of the New World, again calls upon the nations of the Old World to witness that through Pan-Americanism good will, coöperation and stability shall continue among the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

What is the significance of this Pan-American Day? Why has Pan-Americanism carried on when other peace organizations have come through the last three years with reputations badly damaged?

The answer is plain.

Because Pan-Americanism eschews force and constitutes the sort of moral alliance of peoples that many thinkers have preferred to the official and sanctions-armed Covenant of the League of Nations. And further, since relations between the United States and the other American countries have been placed upon a friendly and nonimperialistic basis, this moral factor has become living and operative. Thus Pan-Americanism has weathered the shocks of the last three years better than the other ships of peace.

The friendly relations existing today between the United States and its southern neighbors point to one of the most productive political and social developments in modern times. The liberalization of relations between the United States and its sister nations, begun in the Coolidge Administration and carried on so splendidly by President Hoover, promises to attain even wider scope under the leadership of President Roosevelt, who has declared for more and better neighborliness.

Forty-three years ago the Pan American Union came into existence. Through it Pan-Americanism has presented its case. Although armed conflicts persist and dictatorships continue, forty-three years have seen many changes that once seemed impossible. Today the peoples of the New World, closely thrown together by an economic crisis, are more willing to coöperate.

Pan-American Day, 1933, recalls memories of a fruitful past. Pan-Americanism envisages an even more fruitful future.

A Brake on the Drug Traffic

THE history of the world's struggles with the narcotics traffic is fantastic yet fascinating, hideous yet hopeful. Probably its most promising page was turned this week, when requisite ratifications reached Geneva to bring into effect the 1931 Opium Convention.

Right up to the last moment, jockeying and teetering among the chief manufacturing nations kept ratifications in doubt. The lobbies of drug makers were still strong in many capitals. Finally, under diplomatic pressure largely from Washington and Geneva, the convention was put over the top with a rush. Had the ratifications not come by April 13, the League of Nations Council could have revised the whole convention, perhaps nullifying all the painful progress of the past decade.

The convention which will now come into effect on July 13 attempts to limit world production of narcotics to the world's medicinal needs. It seeks to do this by requiring that each nation submit an estimate of its requirements a year in advance. This total is distributed among manufacturing countries as the buyers desire. Production having been restricted to a stipulated amount, elaborate machinery will be set up to supervise imports and exports, and to control raw material.

So far as it goes, this convention satisfies most of the crusaders against the drug traffic. But it does not yet get to the root evil, which is production of raw materials—the opium poppy and the coca leaf. As long as these materials are grown, the probability of illicit manufacture remains. And supplies will flow into a bootleg traffic.

Moreover, it will obviously be difficult to close all the loopholes in distribution of apparently legal drugs. But the present convention is none the less a very long step in the right direction, and if it is enforced vigorously and honestly it should curb a nauseous traffic very greatly. As society is now organized, not many question the supposed necessity for producing drugs. Yet, on occasion, the drug industry has become involved in shocking abuses. Drug makers, in some instances, have contributed hugely to the spread of narcotic habits, and in their legitimate defense of their selfish interests have often seemed to block the welfare of all.

Now these private manufacturers of drugs are being brought under strict supervision. Nations which have ratified the Geneva convention are bound to exert such close control of their drug makers as virtually to nationalize the industry. And when drugs begin to seep across international frontiers, world authority in the shape of a League offshoot with which the United States will coöperate, will step in to impose a curb.

Aside from its application to the drug traffic, the convention is a strong object-lesson in practical world collaboration. It opens up inspiring vistas.

Bohunks in Banks

AS THE business of ironing out the kinks in America's banking system progresses it becomes more and more apparent that there are inherent defects that must be righted, practices that must be ruled out if banking is to be placed upon a sound and sane basis. Perhaps the greatest obstacle lies in a certain class of bankers themselves, of whom Mr. John Maynard Keynes said, "If they are to be saved, it will be, I expect, in their own despite."

The mere taking on of the title of banker does not invest the holder with a sagacity and foresight above his fellows. But, like any ritualistic system, the business of banking, when allowed to operate without supervision and discipline, becomes a sort of hierarchy, the chief priests of which feel that theirs is a semi-sacred calling, and that they must be answerable to no authority higher than their own.

This attitude is far from that of the really responsible banker who leans not on his own fallible knowledge, but operates his business under proper restraint, and is not stampeded by any temporary rise or fall of speculative values. It does seem, however, to have characterized a certain type of banker whose gross mismanagement of depositors' money caused untold suffering and disaster in the last few years. One has but to look about him for examples.

Correspondence dating back to 1929 in connection with the closed Salem Trust Company has just been made public by Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and is an example of the attitude taken by such bankers when attempts were made to control them. It is an attitude that is still being adhered to by many who are fighting any attempt to standardize and control banking practices throughout the country. When the then bank commissioner, Roy A. Hovey, wrote to the president of the Salem Trust Company, complaining of an impairment of capital caused by trading in stocks, that official's reply virtually told him to mind his own business, as the bank president did not intend "to let you or anyone else send me a letter as though I was a bohunk."

The phrasing of that letter, while hardly appropriate to the dignity one connects with a hierarchy, does show the absolute disregard for caution on the part of such individuals. Looking back at that hectic period of financial demoralization in the light of present conditions, it hardly seems credible that such an attitude could have been possible toward a commissioner appointed by the State to supervise banking practices.

This is the attitude—and it is not at all an isolated instance—which makes it absolutely imperative that we have stricter and more rigid control of the whole business of banking. With the whole of the nation's banking system brought under the jurisdiction of something like the Federal Reserve System, a repetition of such reprehensible and dangerous tactics would be impossible.

We do not need the Attorney-General's added words, "Had the predecessor of the present commissioner the power which I now advocate, I believe the losses might have been averted." The knowledge that such power is necessary is now generally accepted. After all, banking is the base on which the entire industrial structure is builded. A self-sufficient hierarchy is not enough to insure sane handling of the funds of industry and society. There must be something sounder in the base than that.

Let banking be run under a supervision and control as strict as its importance demands. Then banks will not be managed and headed by men who, while objecting to the classification of "bohunks," even by inference, yet handle the most important phase of the nation's business with all the perspicacity and finesse implied by the term.

A Billion Off the Budget

WHEN the Democratic Party pledged itself at the Chicago convention last June to a 25 per cent reduction in federal expenditures the skeptics smiled. It sounded like just another politicians' promise, good only until election. And when Mr. Roosevelt as President-Elect reiterated his declaration about balancing the budget even while blocking a sales tax, the smiles spread beyond the skeptics.

Economists pointed out that the $725,000,000 interest on the public debt was a fixed charge and that about $700,000,000 required for the army and navy could not be touched. A billion going annually for veterans' relief seemed equally inviolable. Most of the remainder of the $4,000,000,000 budget was allocated to "essential" services. To cut 25 per cent seemed impossible. Yet it appears now that savings of more than $1,000,000,000 are in sight.

Half of this was obtained by the reduction in pensions and federal salaries. Another $250,000,000 is expected from departmental reorganization. The rest is to be picked up here and there, some even from the untouchable army and navy appropriations. While some of these savings are prospective and may not be realized, there is hope for even further economies.

This is a remarkable achievement. It changes the whole outlook for the United States. It undergirds the credit of the Government. But more than that it proves that the Government is master in its own house. With that proof established it becomes possible to undertake vast programs of economic recovery, programs which were impossible so long as the federal power was in subjection to the political pressure of minorities. This demonstration of mastery is of even more value than the savings which prove it.

It is true that projects now proposed, such as the spending of $230,000,000 for naval building, public works programs to lessen unemployment, farm aid, and mortgage relief, will absorb huge sums. Yet a large part of the total will not be required within the next year or two. Moreover, many of these projects should be self-liquidating in large degree. To that extent it is legitimate to leave them out of the budget for current running expenses.

This is not a mere matter of transferring money from one pocket of Uncle Sam's trousers to another. For even should new expenditures wipe out the greater part of the savings, the money involved promises to be more usefully employed. It will be more likely to stimulate buying and encourage the restoration of business. Thus government economy will be not hoarding but wiser use of funds.

It is therefore important that care be taken to insure wise spending in the new directions. And it is even more important that the Government resist any political or unchecked spending. For then its most valuable saving—that of public confidence—would be lost.

Youth Will Serve

STERN realism and a pretty sentiment joined hands the other day in Chicago. Stirred by a sense of injustice in the prolonged nonpayment of their teachers, thousands of high school pupils quietly laid down their books and walked out "on strike."

It is arguable, of course, whether the interests of the pedagogues were forwarded or prejudiced by the action of these youthful and self-appointed guardians of the common welfare. There will be those who see no great sacrifice involved but only the seizure of a rare chance altruistically to "play truant." Others may contend that deliberate external organization lay behind the apparent student spontaneity and that any such "walk-out" is just another encouragement of that impatience at restraint and discipline with which modern adolescence is so often charged.

The friendly gesture does illustrate, however, what strides youth is taking. In Chicago it took the form of protest against hardships imposed on the school-teachers; in Cuba students have voiced their disapproval of political measures. On two continents groups in colleges and universities have shown their fearlessness in taking a firm stand for pacifism, refusing to be intimidated by the taunt of the white feather, or gibes of "decadence and disloyalty."

The elders will have to be alert to keep pace with the young marchers who carry the banners against the forces of status quo and it-always-has-been. To the device of "Youth must be served" there is now added the valiant inscription, "Youth will serve."

Editorial Notes

Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard School of Business says modern education is producing too many specialists and not enough leaders, a specialist being one who can tell the country just how it got into trouble, but a leader being someone who could show it how to get out.

The Bell Telephone laboratory's new system for reproducing sound is declared to bring back the notes and instruments heretofore missed in the recording of orchestras—but even this won't be able to render negligible the sad, sweet romance of "The Lost Chord."

Of course history repeats itself: men don't listen the first time it offers a lesson.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Education of Congress

Washington

IN THE course of a few days Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be in Washington. It is expected that his visit will be followed shortly by one from M. Herriot, and later by authoritative representatives of Mussolini and Hitler. It is all for the purpose of preparing the way—doing the spade work, as the phrase runs—for the international economic conference.

That there is grave need for that sort of work is unquestioned. Ordinary spades seem inadequate. Something like steam shovels, capable of lifting a ton or two of political débris and economic rubbish at a gulp and tossing it out of the way, seems to be the sort of implement needed.

While the Administration is leaving nothing undone to correct adverse business conditions and to restore domestic prosperity through national legislation, it does not believe that any permanent remedy can be found except through international agreement. This old world of ours has become too interdependent for the ancient panaceas of nationalism to be longer operative. With cheerful unanimity practically all its governments united a little less than twenty years ago to destroy its stability, break down its prosperity and give the lie to its pretense of civilization by waging the most cruel and destructive war history has recorded.

In order to accomplish this suicidal end the world grouped itself in just two camps, under two autocratic leaderships. Now that the time has come to undo the work of destruction, we find every nation intolerant of other leadership than its own, aloof from coöperation, suspicious of any sort of mutual action. There were only three or four extended lines of trenches across Europe in 1917 filled with armed men, and defying all who sought to pass. Today every nation has its tariff wall, blocking trade and stimulating national antagonisms. Highest and most stubbornly defended of these is the tariff wall behind which American industry lies prostrate.

Is it going to be possible in the forthcoming economic conference to make the governments of the world see that there can be no permanent reconstruction of the business edifice unless these barriers to trade shall be torn down?

I put the question today to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, hazarding on my own part the remark that desirable as might be the education on this subject of Mr. MacDonald, M. Herriot, or any of the other expected European visitors, the first people requiring enlightenment were America's own lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Hull is not unaware of this fact. It is, by the way, most fortunate that the United States has, practically for the first time, a Secretary of State who has served a lifetime in the national legislature. Eleven full terms in the House before he went to the Senate gave him a clear comprehension of the congressional mentality, and the methods required to move it.

He is probably thoroughly aware of the fact that at a moment when international action is most clearly indicated as a requisite to business salvation America has a congress narrowly and aggressively nationalistic; at a time when economists and students of business conditions are practically all agreed that a very material lessening of obstacles to world trade is essential to reconstruction, even many Democrats are looking with favorable eyes on enhanced protection.

But does he believe that the economic changes which he is prepared to urge upon Britain, France and Germany can be put into effect in his own country?

It is, I think, the feeling of the Secretary of State that in all countries, emphatically including his own, the need of the education of the public on economic questions is immediate and vital. Debts, currency, the tariff, disarmament—final wisdom concerning these issues so full of importance to the well-being of humanity is not in the custody of any one nation. Even if its leaders be well informed the people need education.

In the past few days, Secretary Roper, one of the most clear-headed thinkers in the Administration, and the Secretary of State have both put forth unequivocal statements of the position of the Administration on economic questions of the day. The former pointed out that one-half the cotton, one-fourth of the lard, and a like amount of the leaf tobacco, and one-seventh of the wheat of the United States must be sold abroad. To accomplish that, virtually an equal amount of foreign products must be bought by America.

Secretary Hull points out that a lowering of foreign trade barriers is essential to the sale of American farm products, and that such a lowering can be sought only if the United States is willing to make reciprocal concessions. The Administration's position is thus clearly defined.

But what of Congress? There are rumors, I hope baseless, of an inclination to abate the loyal support that body has thus far given the President. If there be any basis for such reports the need is immediate to educate constituencies "back home" as to the nature of the crisis confronting the world, and the part Congress in harmony with the Administration should take in meeting it.

As I Knew Them—Matthew Arnold

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

ONE of Du Maurier's sketches in Punch, of forty years ago, showed a short, plump, merry-eyed man walking with a tall, cadaverous and glum person. Underneath the picture was printed, "Everyone will at once recognize in these two portraits the rollicking humorist, X., and the æsthetic poet, Z. The short, fat figure is, of course, the poet, and the tall, sad figure is the humorist."

A like surprise would have been the lot of anyone who, after studying the writings of Matthew Arnold, had then, for the first time, met their author. "His prose suggested a man self-conscious and of such feminine delicacy that those qualities could not fail to reflect themselves in his personality. His poetry was apparently the outpouring of a mind as responsive to every thought uttered in its presence as is a sensitive plant to the gentlest touch."

No such man was Matthew Arnold. Broad shouldered, tall, of proud bearing, bronzed in face by familiarity with the open air, wrinkled by the sun rather than by years, his hair rebellious, his glance frank, his voice earnest, he was, as Benedict avowed when confronted by his own love letters, "A miracle, the hand against the heart."

In conversation this master of the art of criticism disarmed all diffidence by offering good will as the currency of comradeship, and he admitted no kinship with the pessimist or cynic. In the discussion of a phase of conduct he would seek a generous aspect rather than a bitter one; and if his intense nature compelled his comments to be condemnatory he would express his views in kindly form, wearing a button on the point of his foil, as fencers do, lest the thrust might hurt. Ever a scourger of the cult of ugliness, he knew well how to laugh.

The wonder was that he retained so buoyant a disposition in the rather dull environment of his career. Trained in the classrooms of Winchester and Balliol, and his vocation an inspectorship of schools, his career moved along the rutted road of Victorian culture. His native originality survived these narrowing influences, and shone clear in his poesy and lucid in his exquisite prose.

I recall a delightful tramp with him on the moors of Hindehead, in Surrey, on a summer's day in 1880. Together we climbed the heather-clad hills of Hindehead; he to visit a friend whose home was in that desolate district, and I to attain the quiet of a pine-log hut I owned on the crest of the moorlands. In those days habitations in these wastes were few and far between, and traffic along the bridle paths was rare. The highway was probably in much the same condition as when Harold, the Saxon, marched his bowmen and axmen over it to fight Duke William at Hastings—its surface sand barred with rocky ridges where the bones of nature jutted through. On either side stretched the purple heather, broken by patches of bracken fern, with here and there a lonely pine tree—those sentinels of the wilderness. On our left was the depression known as the Devil's Punch Bowl, and beyond loomed Gibbet Hill, where highwaymen used to be hung in chains.

Over this moor the ancient road took its tortuous course, its white sand glistening in the summer heat. But little cared Matthew Arnold for the glare of the sand or the roughness of the way. Mile after mile we tramped, sometimes in silence, sometimes in happy disputation, with occasional rests to regain our wind while admiring the beauty around us. For surely there is no fairer spot in the southern shires of England. We parted at a crossroads, reputed to have been a favorite haunt of highwaymen in earlier times, and the advocate of "sweetness and light" remarked that they were evidently men of excellent taste in the selection of scenic values.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Do We Forget?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just as the unceasing educational and publicity activities of the prohibition forces brought about the downfall of the saloons and the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, so the unflagging efforts of the wets along the same line resulted in the return of liquor. The education of this new generation back to prohibition once more is the necessity now faced by the drys.

For fifty years prohibition leaders labored. They taught the ruinous effects of alcohol in the schools; they pounded away on the evils of drink in the public press and from the platform. They at last won the country to their views. But they unfortunately felt they had completed the job, and gave their attention elsewhere, relaxed their vigilance.

The wets are no quitters. They turned even adverse circumstances to their advantage. They made capital of the very evils of liquor. They pounced on the first page of the public press, and have held it constantly for ten years. The stories of gang rule, bootlegging, road-house affairs, high school drinking parties—all the crimes and delinquencies of youth and age—they made the most of, pointing to prohibition as the cause of practically every deflection from moral rectitude.

Possibly liquor will bring about the millennium, but precedent and cold fact do not support the hope.

Can we believe from experience that liquor interests will be satisfied with a 3.2 alcoholic content any more than with near beer? Will not the demand for hard liquor keep the bootlegger in business? Will the licensed dispenser hold steadfast against the temptation to spike his wares with a heavier alcoholic per cent?

The liquor business necessarily is an outlaw business. It thrives only upon the weaknesses of humanity. It always has defied regulation and from the very nature of it always will.

"Oh, but think of the license money. It will cut our taxes," argue the advocates of liquor. If it furnishes money for governmental expenses, it will also reduce the number of home owners, deprive people of their cars, cut savings accounts, remove comforts from thousands of homes. Every nickel of the laborer that goes for beer will come out of the till of the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the costumer. Legitimate business will contribute many times the amount paid in by the liquor interests in the form of licenses.

Do we forget?

C. R. SPENCER.

Lyons, Colo.

Gladstone and "Fundamentalism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue is recorded a glimpse of Gladstone, in which the writer uses the word "fundamentalism" in connection with the character of that statesman.

In view of the controversy which centered around that word in this country a very few years ago and which filled so much space in the newspapers of the day, it may be that many readers of the "glimpse" may gain a wrong impression of the mental outlook of that towering genius. His diaries show that he was a personal correspondent of Darwin, and during one of his terms as Prime Minister he offered Darwin a minor nonpolitical position. During the eighties, one of Gladstone's greatest battles was fought to permit Bradlaugh, the avowed atheist, to take his seat in Parliament.

For a time he was a member of a metaphysical society in Liverpool, and he listened to Tyndall, Huxley, Harrison and many others expounding their various theories, some of which would leave God out of the universe. He held, though, that "the account of the Creation in the first chapter of Genesis had not been invalidated by the discoveries of physical science." I am the fortunate possessor of all his published writings, and I am of the opinion that he cannot be placed in the category of "fundamentalists" as that word is understood by the average newspaper reader in the United States today.

I spent many years in the same part of Britain in which Gladstone lived for eighty years. I saw and heard him, and I always felt that we were in the "presence of greatness," an impression which has never been obliterated.

MARTIN L. BALFOUR.

San Francisco, Calif.